

# Hawaiian Gazette.

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HONOLULU, H. I.: FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 24 1899. SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 97

## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

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## AT BANQUET BOARD

Farewell to Hon. W. O. Smith at  
The Hawaiian Hotel.

AN ASSEMBLY OF LEADING MEN

An Excellent Menu—Good Music  
and a Large Number of Fel-  
lows Spoke.

The representative men of Honolulu  
met at a banquet in a veranda dining  
room of the Hawaiian hotel last evening  
to bid farewell to Hon. W. O. Smith,  
who is going to Washington in a  
few days as the representative of the  
National Capital of the Honolulu  
Chamber of Commerce and of Hawai-  
an business interests generally. The  
host was Hon. Alexander Young, Min-  
ister of the Interior; the guests were  
as follows:

Hon. W. O. Smith, M. Louison, Hon.  
P. C. Jones, Hon. W. R. Castle, C. M.  
Cooke, Hon. L. A. Thurston, J. P.  
Cooke, Clive Davies, E. Suhr, C. Bolte,  
Col. W. F. Allen, Minister Mott-Smith,  
T. R. Walker, Hon. Theo. Lansing, W.  
G. Irwin, Hon. W. N. Armstrong, Hon.  
Ceil Brown, E. D. Tenney, E. Norrie,  
Hon. W. F. Frear, E. Gear, F. A.  
Schaefer, John Ena, J. L. Kaulukou,  
President Dole, Hon. H. E. Cooper,  
Col. J. H. Fisher, Hon. F. M. Hatch, B.  
F. Dillingham, A. T. Atkinson, Walter  
G. Smith.

The tables presented a most charm-  
ing sight. They were arranged with a  
single board crossed at each end by  
shorter ones. Bouquets, candles, cut  
flowers and leis were among the decor-  
ations and the China and cutlery  
shone like new. The host, Hon. Alex-  
ander Young sat at the middle of the  
side of the long table with President  
Dole on his right and Hon. W. O.  
Smith on his left. At Mr. Smith's left  
sat Mr. Kaulukou, Speaker of the  
House. The President of the Planter's  
Association, C. M. Cooke sat at the  
Waikiki end with Hon. L. A. Thurston  
and Hon. W. R. Castle on either hand.  
Mr. Schaefer at the Ewa end was  
flanked by Messrs. Frear and Hatch.  
The only absentees from the board  
among the invited guests were Hon.  
W. C. Wilder, President of the Senate  
and Mr. Alex. Robertson, who were  
unavoidably detained.

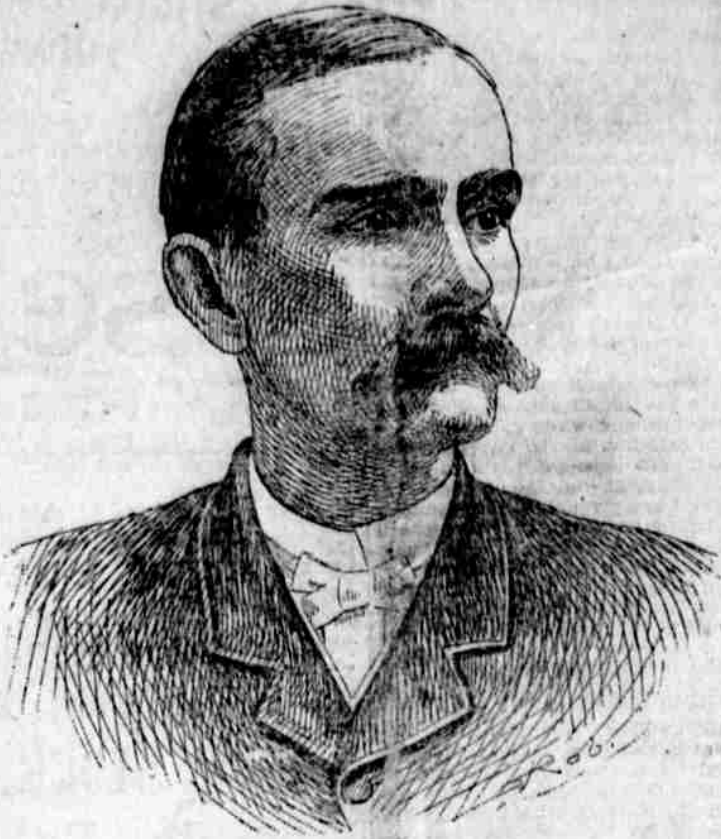
The service at the banquet, as is  
usually the case at the Hawaiian Hot-  
el, was all that could be desired and  
the guests feasted as follows:

Eastern Oysters on Half Shell.  
SOUP.  
Consomme aux Epicurier.  
HORS D'OEUVRES.  
Radishes, Celery.  
Anchovy Toast.  
Stuffed Olives.  
FISH.  
Fillet Sole a la Diplome.  
Potatoes au Surprise.  
ENTREES.  
Chicken Sautee a la Kaplan.  
Tenderloin Beef a la Financiere.  
Green Peas.  
Punch au Maraschino.  
Roast.  
Stuffed Turkey, Cranberry Sauce.  
Asparagus.  
Salad Pannache.  
DESSERT.  
Nectarine Pudding, Cream Sauce.  
Chocolate Ice Cream.  
Assorted Cakes.  
Fruit, Cheese, Coffee.

THE TOASTS.  
The first sentiment proposed by Mr.  
Young, who acted as toastmaster as  
well as host, was "The President of  
the United States," to which Hon. P.  
C. Jones, former Minister of Finance,  
was asked to respond. Mr. Jones  
made a short and interesting speech,  
which began with a humorous refer-  
ence to the short notice he had of the  
invitation to speak. Mr. Jones had  
never met President McKinley, but he  
heard him speak on the tariff and be-  
lieved him to be a true friend of this  
country and withal a typical American  
—a family man, a good citizen, a broad  
and wholesome publicist, best of all a  
Christian gentleman, I believe, said  
Mr. Jones, that he will exercise a fair  
policy towards Hawaii. What he does  
we shall have reason to endorse most  
heartily. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT DOLE.

The President spoke in his usual  
thoughtful and convincing vein on Hi-  
waii and the Hawaiians. After some  
pleasant reminiscences of his long sojourn  
here, he said that the branch of the  
Anglo-Saxon community established  
in these islands had earned a con-  
spicuous place in the annals of the  
world for many good deeds, notably the  
establishment of civilization without  
driving the natives to the wall. Un-  
like some others, he said, he had never  
seen a native who had not fallen on his  
knees and then upon the shoulders of  
the people who had made the Hawaiians  
what they are and are indebted in turn  
to them for confidence and help. As a



WILLIAM O. SMITH.

result the Hawaiian community is the  
most advanced of all the dark races in  
the world. It should be our pleasure  
and duty to carry on the old policy of  
friendly co-operation and teach it to  
the new-comers who are identifying  
themselves with the present and future  
of Hawaii. The strangers are now  
within our gates. They are energetic,  
ambitious and unrestrained by our tra-  
ditions. They may carry us off our  
feet; but I hope and trust that we shall  
be able to imbue them with our policy  
of justice to the native so that they will  
draw no color lines and adopt the Hi-  
waiian as part of the social life of this  
country. Prolonged applause followed  
the President's manly and earnest  
words, which were repeated when Mr.  
Dole paid a high tribute to the charac-  
ter and ability of Mr. Smith especially  
as shown during the cholera epidemic,  
when that gentleman practically ran  
the Government.

THOMAS RAIN WALKER.

"The Commercial Interests of Hi-  
waii" was a sentiment which was nat-  
urally the means of drawing out Mr. T.  
Walker, president of the Chamber of  
Commerce. Mr. Walker dwelt feelingly  
upon the growth of Hawaii during  
the past half-century. He remem-  
bered when the Islands boasted of a  
sugar output of 12,500 tons, which they  
had produced with difficulty. He also  
recalled how the business men had  
looked on the argument of those who  
were fighting the reciprocity bill on  
the ground that Hawaii would one day  
produce as much as 25,000 tons of  
sugar. We now produce 250,000 tons.  
We had, in the old days, an export  
trade of \$1,000,000 annually, now we  
have ten times that. There was a time  
when one steam vessel answered for  
inter-island commerce; now they are  
twenty and they pitch in a head and  
roll in calm water over more than the  
original one did. Mr. Walker's per-  
oration had for its theme the high re-  
pute of our business community for  
honor and integrity, and this made the  
essence of many of the speeches which  
followed. Like the preceding speaker  
and those who came after him, Mr.  
Walker had many pleasant things to  
say of the guest of the evening.

MR. C. M. COOKE.

"The Agricultural Interests of Hi-  
waii" was responded to by the pres-  
ident of the Planter's Association, Mr.  
Cooke made a jocular reference to the  
time he and Hon. W. O. Smith were  
hoing potatoes together at the Massa-  
chusetts College of Agriculture, and  
then, getting down to business, traced  
the growth of our export trade from  
its small beginnings—from 1867, when  
it amounted to about \$1,000,000, to 1897,  
when it had become \$15,000,000. We  
look, he said, to a shipment of over  
\$20,000,000 in these days and shall  
take \$25,000,000. But we have not yet  
diversified our industries enough. We  
should raise our own tobacco and make  
our own cigars. We are doing well  
with coffee; our honey is the best in  
the London market, and our oranges  
are so much better than those of Cali-  
fornia that Clara Spreckels imports  
them from here for her own table. Hi-  
waii, despite all this is not raising  
enough staples. We could not fill a  
transport order the other day for 5,000  
head of cabbage. There ought to be  
plenty of native turkeys here. It is a  
shame that we should get Thanksgiving  
turkeys from the Coast and pay \$5  
apiece for them. But we are getting  
along. The United States Government  
has asked if we want an experiment sta-  
tion here. That will help. Incidentally  
I think, said Mr. Cooke, that Uncle  
Sam would not be making us presents  
of that kind if he meant to treat us as  
a colony. [Long continued applause  
and shouts.]

Each toast was drunk in champagne,  
the guests standing.

HON. W. O. SMITH.

The guest of honor was next an-  
nounced, and Mr. Smith arose, after a  
toast to him had sparked a moment  
on the rim, and expressed his heartfelt  
appreciation of the send-off. He spoke  
of the men who had been sent to  
Washington before him; of that ap-  
pointed jurist, Chief Justice Allen, who died  
while away; of Chief Justice Harris,

## NEWS AFTERMATH

General Review of the Transvaal  
Situation.

OTHER NEWS OF INTEREST

Signs of the Times in Various Part-  
of the World—Latest  
Cablegrams.

LONDON, Nov. 13, 4:30 a. m.—This  
morning's news from the seat of war  
in South Africa continues fairly satis-  
factory. The official dispatches are  
not very detailed with regard to the  
Belmont incident, which, except for  
the loss of Colonel Keith-Falconer,  
was not a very serious affair.

There are signs of greatly increased  
Boer activity in Natal and along the  
western frontier. All the dispatches  
tend to show that the British are hold-  
ing out ably. Colonel Baden-Powell  
reports that all was well at Mafeking  
on November 6th. Ladysmith's latest  
date is November 9th. While nothing  
adverse is heard from the latter point,  
and confidence is felt in General  
White's ability, previous experience  
having shown that the Boer artillery  
is not very effective, it is beginning to  
be proved that the acquisition of artill-  
ery, which has destroyed the former  
mobility of the Boer forces, has also  
failed to give them any compensating  
advantage. On the contrary, the re-  
verse is the case.

It is held here that if the Boers had  
not been hampered by the transport of  
heavy guns and their rescue from tight  
places, General Buller might, ere this,  
have been in Pietermaritzburg. Un-  
less the Boer heavy artillery justifies  
itself by reducing Ladysmith, it will  
again hamper him in the eventual re-  
sult from Natal, when General Buller  
sends the relieving force. It is be-  
lieved that the Boer retreat will be  
made in the Drakensberg range into  
the South African district, where pre-  
paration for provisioning and main-  
taining the Boers is said to have been  
made for the last stand, and where it  
will be difficult to dislodge them. Al-  
ready it is rumored that they are in  
Africa for food around Ladysmith and  
may, therefore, be obliged to abandon  
the siege.

Dispatches from Rautoum say it has  
been ascertained that the British have  
laid concrete beds for firing the Lyddite  
naval guns, showing that there is no  
foundation for the fear that the Lyddite  
ammunition at Ladysmith has been ex-  
hausted. It is also reported from the  
same quarter that some fires have been  
seen in Ladysmith, indicating that the  
Boer bombardment has been to some  
extent effective. A special dispatch  
from Cape Town confirms the earlier  
report that it was General Buller who  
ordered the British evacuation of  
Sturmberg and Nauwpoort, as he con-  
sidered the frontier line too weak and  
too much extended. It is understood,  
however, that Nauwpoort will be oc-  
cupied again as soon as the advance  
from Queenstown is ordered.

Strong bids are being made by the  
Boers for the support of the Cape  
Dutch, but without much success, al-  
though it is believed that the Dutch  
farmers, especially in Pienetberg dis-  
trict, are armed with Mausers, and are  
watching the course of events before  
joining the Boers. From Stormberg it  
is reported that the Free State forces  
are working slowly toward Dordrecht,  
with a view of attacking Queenstown  
and cutting off the towns in the north-  
ern districts of Cape Colony.

The wounded are recovering in a re-  
markable manner. The Mauser wounds  
are small and heal rapidly. Many of  
the wounded apply for permission to  
return to the front.

The fact that the latest two official  
dispatches were received from General  
Sir Buller-Walker and not from  
General Buller seems to indicate that  
the latter may have already left Cape  
Town. A Brussels telegram asserts  
that he has actually reached Durban.  
This is certainly premature, but he may  
have started.

A great factor in strengthening the  
British forces in South Africa was the  
speed of vessels, and the question is  
asked why the Admiralty, which is re-  
sponsible for the hiring of transports,  
did not secure in every case the best  
and fastest vessels. I understand on  
high authority that the most serious  
critic of the work of the Admiralty in  
this respect is the commander in chief  
himself, Lord Wolsley. There is no  
complaint about the seaworthiness of  
the vessels employed, but many of  
them cannot make more than ten knots  
an hour. None is reckoned dangerous,  
but, seaworthiness being granted, time  
being the main object, many of the  
transports are not, in the opinion of  
military authorities, Lord Wolsley in  
particular, up to the standard re-  
quired.

It is beginning to be hinted that in  
some instances there have been deal-  
ings between certain subordinate Ad-  
miralty officials and the owners of  
ships which offer something more than  
mere grounds of suspicion that ships  
are being certified as up to the stand-  
ard which ought never to have been  
hired at all, for considerations which  
may mildly be termed commissions.  
Without particularizing as to the rank  
held by some of these officials appoint-  
ed by the Admiralty as transport sur-  
veyors, it is well known that some of  
these men are not highly paid and  
therefore the temptation to quietly ac-  
cept consideration for passing certain  
ships as up to requirements has been  
great. There will, no doubt, be a  
strict inquiry into these irregularities.  
The time that is being lost on the mo-  
bilization of forces in South Africa  
through slow transports is too serious  
to pass without it, for this means a de-  
lay in relieving General White, Colonel  
Baden-Powell and those gallantly hold-  
ing out at Ladysmith, Kimberley and  
Mafeking.

If reinforcements arrive one day too  
late it will be known where the blame  
lies—not with the military authorities,  
but with the Admiralty.

There will also be an inquiry into the  
working of the commissariat depart-  
ment. Certain dealings there have  
passed the bounds of suspicion. In  
some cases compressed fodder for  
horses and food for men have, on ex-  
amination, proved below the standard,  
and have been thrown aside. In those  
cases certain contractors have secured  
orders through making compacta of a  
shady character with subordinates who  
have had the handling of stores. It was  
only through the thoroughness and  
alertness of those officers whose duty  
it was to finally examine the stores that  
the scandals have been brought to light.

KENTUCKY POLITICS.

Governor Bradley May Proclaim Mar-  
tial Law.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Nov. 13.—Sen-  
ator Goebel and the Democratic leaders  
are still waiting on the final action of  
the county boards of elections in Jef-  
ferson, Christian, Knox, Johnson and  
other counties. It is claimed that  
enough fraudulent votes will be thrown  
out in these counties to give Goebel a  
majority on the face of the returns. The  
city is excited tonight over a rumor  
that the Governor intends to declare  
martial law in the event that Knox and  
Johnson counties are thrown out, and  
that he will refuse to recognize Goebel  
as Governor under such conditions.  
This rumor of martial law is not gener-  
ally credited, though there is almost  
certain to be a serious clash between  
Governor Bradley and the claimant.

REFORM SCHOOL.

Resolution Adopted by Board of  
Education Yesterday.

The following resolution, drawn up  
by Professor Alexander, was adopted  
at the regular meeting of the Board of  
Education yesterday afternoon.  
Resolved, That in view of the urgent  
necessity which exists for the removal  
of the boys Reformatory School to a suit-  
able locality where the pupils may re-  
ceive industrial training and where the  
school may be made self-supporting,  
and in view of the report made by the  
Special Committee in favor of acquir-  
ing the land at Waihee, Kaulaoua,  
for their purpose, that the Minister of  
Public Instruction be requested to  
forthwith investigate the subject and to  
take such preliminary steps as may be  
necessary to secure this desirable ob-  
ject.

This action by the Board is taken  
after definite knowledge may be obtain-  
ed of the present interpretation of the  
land laws as applied to Hawaii.

The Public Schools Christmas vaca-  
tion will extend from Tuesday the 15th  
December till Tuesday the 2nd Janu-  
ary.

In view of Independence day and  
Thanksgiving falling on Tuesday and  
Thursday respectively of next week,  
the Government schools will close on  
these days only.

Addresses by Delegates.

All of the delegates from Hawaii to  
the International Congressional Con-  
ference at Boston will deliver address-  
es at Kaimukapu Church on Sunday  
evening next at half past seven o'clock.  
A large gathering of native Hawaiians  
is expected as great interest is being  
manifested by them in affairs relating  
to the Mainland since annexation.  
The delegates will also relate their  
experiences while at the Capital in  
Washington.

Four steamways were marched from  
the City of Sydney yesterday morning  
to the police station.

(Continued on Page Five.)

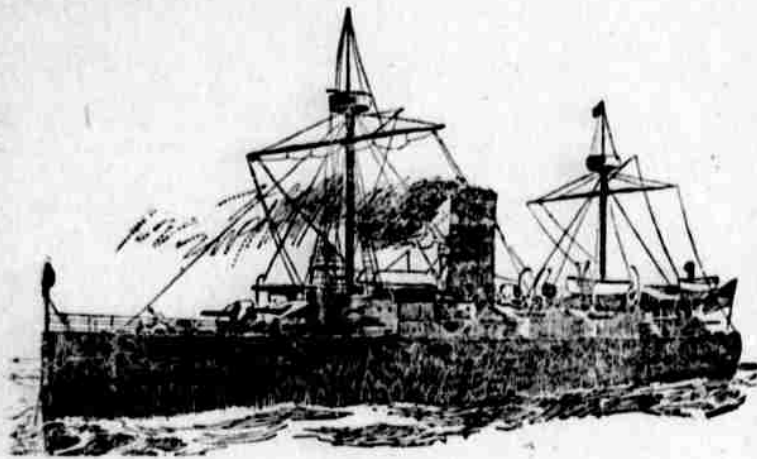


## NEWS TO FIFTEENTH FROM COAST EXCHANGES

### Loss of the American Cruiser Charleston.

#### MAJ. JOHN A. LOGAN KILLED IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

**Aguinaldo Surrounded — Things About the Same  
in South Africa — Sugar  
War Ending**



THE LOST CRUISER CHARLESTON.

MANILA, Nov. 14.—The United States cruiser Charleston has been wrecked on an uncharted coral reef ten miles east of Kaniguin Island. Admiral Watson cables the following report: "Charleston wrecked on uncharted coral reef three miles north-northwest of Olanapak Rocks, north coast Luzon, 5:30 o'clock this morning, November 2. Everybody safely landed at Kaniguin Island with rifles and two Colts. Nations friendly. McDonald made Lingayen Gulf in sailing launch. When he left no opportunity for examination of wreck. Northeast monsoon, heavy sea prevailing. Reports ship struck easily, then thumped violently. Fire-room compartment flooded, first water-tight doors closed promptly. Ship lies settled aft, water one foot from name. Well out of water forward; apparently very steep bank; ten days' provisions, one-half rations landed. Helena dispatched from Lingayen by Oregon to Kaniguin; due today. Have cabled Hongkong for salvage for Charleston. "WATSON."

#### THE PRESS REPORT.

MANILA, Nov. 14.—Shortly after the Charleston struck her stern was almost submerged and the bow almost out of water. A heavy sea was on and the cruiser began rolling violently. The watertight doors were quickly closed, but were stove in under the engine compartment, the largest of the ship. After the first efforts to right her the officers feared she might slide off because of the heavy sea, and they abandoned the attempt to save her. They hurried to the launches and boats and rowed away, prepared to fight for a landing with two Colt guns, 134 rifles and ten days' rations.

Some of the officers and men were dressed only in pajamas and their underclothing. The breech blocks of the cannon were removed before the boats put off. Two hours after the Charleston struck all had got away. The report that the crew remained two days on the vessel is inaccurate. A party returned two days later but found it impossible to save anything.

The first landing was made on a little island, with a front of barren rocks. Next day the boats again took to the water and proceeded to Kaniguin Island, where a landing was made in the expectation that firing would be necessary. So far from this being the case, however, the Charleston's men found a half-savage people, who regarded them with curiosity rather than hostility. On the third day the storm had greatly subsided, and Lieutenant John D. McDonald, with Boatswain Dominick Glynn and six men, started for the Gulf of Lingayen in a 30-foot sailing launch, hoping to find an American warship, but entirely ignorant of General Wheaton's expedition.

Lieutenant McDonald was four days absent, keeping under shelter of the hostile shore on account of the high seas, being most of the time in falling rain. Finally, flying the Union Jack, he crept to the shore, and the officer and his companions overtook the transport Astor, which carried them to the battleship Oregon.

The gunboat Helena was due to arrive at Kaniguin Island yesterday. The Charleston was returning from a five weeks' cruise along the western coast of Luzon, and Admiral Watson was beginning to be uneasy. He supposed, however, that she had joined General Wheaton's expedition.

In naval circles the accident is considered quite unavoidable. The only wonder is that there are not more such disasters in Philippine waters, which remains indifferently charted.

#### MAY SAVE THE BOAT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—When Acting Secretary Allen reached the

Department this morning he communicated with the White House, and then, by direction of the President, went over at once, carrying a chart of Northern Luzon and the cablegram.

Admiral Watson appears to have acted at once upon receipt of the news, for he informed the Navy Department that he had cabled across to Hongkong to secure the help of experienced wreckers to proceed at once to the scene of the wreck. The Navy Department has already a contractor on the ground in the person of Lieutenant Hobson, who may be called upon to assume charge of the wrecking operations.

A careful reading of the cablegram from Admiral Watson convinces the officials that there is a fair chance of saving the Charleston. They say that the name of the ship is painted about three or four feet below the rail. This is an indication that the main deck is above water, which would make the work of pumping out the hull much easier. If she is settled down aft, as reported, there is less danger of injuring the bottom further by pounding. Much depends, however, on the weather, as the wreck lies on the full sweep of the monsoons which prevail at this season.

For the safety of the officers and crew not the slightest apprehension exists. The Helena must already have reached the island, which is about a day's run from Lingayen, and with the Oregon, which followed closely, must have removed the Charleston's crew several days ago.

As soon as possible a court of inquiry will be called to fix the responsibility for the wrecking of the ship.

#### JOHN A. LOGAN DEAD.

Death of the Young Officer on a Luzon Battlefield.

MANILA, Nov. 14.—The severest punishment since the fight at Zapote river, near Imus, was inflicted on the insurgents Saturday morning through the brilliant work of the Thirty-third Volunteer Infantry, under command of Colonel Hare. Several hundred men in this regiment were recruited in Texas, and some of them were formerly in the Rough Riders. After the fight which took place near San Jacinto, the bodies of eighty-one dead insurgents were found on the field. Twenty-nine prisoners, forty-seven Mausers and fifty-six Remingtons were captured. Seven Americans, including Major John A. Logan, were killed and fifteen wounded.

Major Logan was shot through the head and mortally wounded early in the fight while stooping to attend a corporal who had been wounded. A hospital steward was killed while trying to drag Logan's body to the side of the road. Shortly afterward at the same spot a captain and a non-commissioned officer were wounded. All this was the work of sharpshooters, who picked out the officers by their uniforms. Half a dozen of these men were spotted in trees and killed by our sharpshooters. The firing on the field hospital men did not cease, however, until a detail returning from San Jacinto conveyed the dead and wounded to San Fabian cleared the country of insurgents and found Logan among the dead.

#### MOTHER AND WIFE NOTIFIED.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The news of her son's death was conveyed to Mrs. Logan by a personal note from Secretary Root, sent by Major Johnson, assistant adjutant general. Mrs. Logan was prostrated by the shock, but later in the day recovered her composure, and, driving downtown, communicated with young Mrs. Logan at Youngstown, Ohio, over the long-distance telephone.

Soon after noon Mrs. John A. Logan drove to the White House. She was accompanied by another lady. One of

the ushers who had known her for many years admitted her at once to the red parlor. She had a telegram in her hand and begged to have her name taken at once to the President. In the parlor she met Mrs. McKenna, wife of the Associate Justice, who also has a son in the Philippines. Word of Mrs. Logan's visit was taken to the President in the midst of the Cabinet meeting. He at once left the meeting and went downstairs where Mrs. Logan and Mrs. McKenna were still together. After a few minutes Mrs. Logan was assisted to her carriage and the President returned to the Cabinet meeting, where the sad news of Major Logan's death had already been under discussion.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Nov. 14.—A private dispatch received from Manila this morning announced the death of Major John A. Logan of this city. The remains will be brought home on the transport Sikh. Mrs. Logan, widow of Major Logan, is completely prostrated over the death of her husband and her physicians will not allow her to be seen. She had expected to spend the winter with her children in the south of France and was preparing to leave when the cablegram announcing Major Logan's death was received.

Mrs. Logan has received the following telegram from President McKinley:

"It is my painful duty to convey to you the sad intelligence of the death of your husband while gallantly leading his battalion in the charge at San Jacinto. His splendid qualities as a soldier and high courage on the fighting line have given him place among the heroic men of the war, and it will be some consolation to you to know that he died for his country on the field of honor. You have in this trying hour for yourself and children the sincere sympathy of Mrs. McKinley and myself."

"WILLIAM McKINLEY."  
AGUINALDO SURROUNDED.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Instead of being at Bayambang, as supposed from General Otis' previous dispatches, Aguinaldo is believed to be within the cordon of American troops established by the energy of General Lawton, MacArthur and Wheaton. It appears in the light of later information that Aguinaldo was headed for Bayambang, where he proposed to establish his headquarters, but it is apparent that he delayed his going too long. In any event the capture of his private secretary and property shows that Aguinaldo is not far away, and if by any chance he has succeeded in getting past the American lines or is able to slip through, immediate measures will be taken to cut him off.

#### STATUS QUO IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Boers Still Hammering Away at Ladysmith and Kimberley.

LONDON, Nov. 15, 4:30 a. m.—There is no additional news regarding the progress of hostilities in South Africa this morning except a dispatch from Mafeking forwarded by a runner, dated October 31, which says that during the afternoon General Cronje, the Boer commander, sent an envoy to Colonel Baden-Powell under a flag of truce to declare that he did not consider the Geneva convention authorized the flag of the Red Cross Society to fly from several buildings at once in the town, and that in his opinion the employment of natives against whites and the use of dynamite mines were both opposed to the rules of war.

Colonel Baden-Powell replied that the Geneva convention did not stipulate as to the number of Red Cross stations permissible, and that the Boers were only required to respect the convention, the hospital and the women's laager, all of which were beyond the town limits. The British commander also pointed out that mines were recognized adjuncts of civilized warfare, and the defenses of Pretoria were extensively mined. Moreover, he reminded General Cronje that the Boers had fired upon natives, burned their kraals and released their cattle, and that the natives only defended their lives and property.

Despite three warnings from Colonel Baden-Powell the Boers continued deliberately to shell the hospital and the women's laager. The sending of the Boer envoy was regarded, the dispatch says, as a mere pretext for penetrating the British lines at Mafeking. According to the latest reports the town is confident of its ability to hold out until the end of the campaign.

So far as Kimberley is concerned the mental condition of the British there must be good from the fact that three weddings have taken place since the siege began, the last having been celebrated November 8.

Nothing is known as to the whereabouts of General Redvers Buller. H. H. S. Powerful has arrived at Simon's bay from Durban and begun to coach. The cruiser will return to Durban immediately with more guns. Lord George Hamilton, Secretary of State for India, announced in a speech last evening that a relief force would be sent to Ladysmith immediately, but beyond that nothing is known of the British campaign, and equal secrecy shrouds the movements of the Boers.

#### BOER DEMAND AND THREAT.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—Nothing is known either at the War Office or the Colonial Office here regarding the alleged official statement cabled from Cape Town saying State Secretary Buller, in behalf of the Transvaal government, has demanded that General White immediately release Nathan Marks, a supposed spy, who is confined at Ladysmith. The dispatch adding that President Kruger threatens if Marks is executed to retaliate by shooting six British officers in the hands of the Boers. It is further asserted from Cape Town that Marks went to Ladysmith after the investment of that place with the supposed object of obtaining information for the Boers, and one version of the story is that the Transvaal authorities have threatened to execute six British officers if the supposed spy is not released, to which General Buller is said to have replied that the British were entitled to retain the man until he should render a satisfactory account of himself.

(Continued on Page 2.)

## EX MAUNA ALA:

A FINE LOT OF

CARRIGE  
WAGON  
DRAY...

Also a Large Shipment of

STRONG  
YOUNG

# Horses, Mules.

This stock is in first-class condition and can be seen at our Paddocks, corner Queen and Alakea streets.

This shipment will be sold at low figures as we have more in transit.

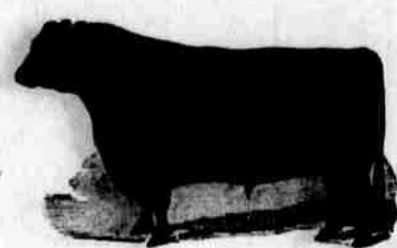
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LIMITED  
General Commission Merchants

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Fowls, Feed  
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Bought, sold and  
exchanged on  
commission.

"Stock for breeding purposes a specialty."

Parties desiring to buy or sell anything in our lines would do well to consult us. Any information relating to same will be freely given. Correspondence solicited.



## THE BUNION SHOE

MADE BY  
HEYWOOD.

The "Bunion Shoe" is the only shoe in the world that will fit the foot with a bunion or an enlarged joint.

Plenty of room for enlarged joints, closely fitting elsewhere. This describes, in a few words, shoes made on the Bunion Last.

Manufacturers' Shoe Store.

Sign of the Big Shoe. Fort Street.

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We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

## Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:

PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,  
NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER.

BALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect. For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AYERMAN, Manager.

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## DON'T Spend Your Money ABROAD!

You are making it here.

We beg to announce to the public that we are making great preparations for the coming Holiday Season, and will have a large stock of Well-Selected Goods from the principal factories of the world. Our buying is done by a concern who have had many years' experience in this business and control the largest trade on the Pacific Coast. We promise our patrons that many new articles in our lines that will be shown in San Francisco can be found in our store. Our stock will comprise

STERLING SILVER,  
FINE PLATED WARE,  
HAWAIIAN SOUVENIR SPOONS,  
(New Designs.)  
HAWAIIAN SOUVENIR CHINA,  
(Something New.)  
RICH CUT GLASS,  
FINE BOHEMIAN GLASS,  
FRENCH CHINA,  
GERMAN CHINA,  
ENGLISH CHINA,  
FIGURES,  
BRONZES,  
ORNAMENTS,  
JARDINIERS,  
LAMPS,  
And Many Novelties.

\*\*\*\*\*

All goods sent out as presents will be prepared in a separate department, where they will be put up in the best of style, using fine boxes, paper, etc.

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Our Holiday Season will open about the middle of November, which will give our friends on the other Islands ample opportunity. You will be able to give more presents this year because our prices are right.

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Special care given to mail orders.

## W. W. DIMOND & CO.

LIMITED.

King Street.

Merchant street entrance next to the Postoffice through our Arcade.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

## Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RE-TONIC

IS WARRANTED TO CURE THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Skin, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Backache, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

Cures Old Sores,  
Cures Sores on the Neck,  
Cures Sore Legs,  
Cures Backache or Pimples on the Face,  
Cures Scurvy,  
Cures Ulcers,  
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases,  
Cures Glandular Swellings,  
Cures the Blood from all Impure Matter.  
From whatever cause arising.  
It is a specific for Gout and Rheumatism, and it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones. As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and is warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles of 25, 50, each, and in cases containing six times the quantity. It is sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND CONTINENTAL DRUG COMPANY, LINCOLN, ENGLAND. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

#### CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes placed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-Famed Blood Mixture" is blown in the bottle WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

ASTLE & COOKE, LTD  
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The Kwa Plantation Co.  
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The Koloa Agricultural Co.  
The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.  
The Standard Oil Co.  
The George F. Blake Steam Pump & Weston's Centrifugals.  
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Boston.  
The Aetna Fire Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn.  
The Alliance Assurance Co., of London.



# THE PLANTERS HELD THEIR SECOND SESSION

## Labor Report and Statement of Dr. Walter Maxwell.

### A VISIT TO THE EXPERIMENT STATION ON MAKIKI STREET

#### Discussion By Members—The Profit Sharing and Co-Operative Systems—Importation of Negroes Considered

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

#### AT THE EXPERIMENTAL STATION.

A large audience of the members of the Planter's Association spent an interesting hour and a half at the Experimental Station at Makiki yesterday morning, viewing the work of experimental cane cultivation as conducted by Dr. Maxwell.

Dr. Maxwell explained in detail the various methods by which he has been testing irrigation, fertilization and dry cultivation, notably with Lahaina and Rose Bamboo cane. Experiments have been exhaustive in the treatment of both kinds, especial pains being observed in distance and width between rows. Dr. Maxwell pointed out that he had made a special study of the development of cane on practical lines, observing carefully the amount of irrigation in each division.

In his fertilization experiments extensive plots are treated with nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash. It was observed that those experiments which were treated with a minimum of nitrogen were far inferior to those containing nitrogen in combination. Tests which were made with nitrogen alone, proved unsuccessful. These experiments were conducted with Lahaina and Rose Bamboo canes. Dr. Maxwell is highly pleased with the results of his labor in this direction, and considerable interest was manifested in this particular branch of the work by the members.

The irrigation experiments were interesting in that the plots of cane which have been irrigated with weekly regularity and even amounts of water, were more successful than those on which heavier amounts have been used at longer periods of time. The cane experimented upon by irrigation equivalent to one rainfall inch of water, was flourishing and very tall, the sticks being of good diameter; the other cane was of less height although each plot was planted at the same time.

The members who visited the station



PRESIDENT C. M. COOKE.

and listened to Dr. Maxwell's interesting explanations of his vast number of detail experiments, were satisfied that the result will be beneficial to every plantation on the islands. Dr. Maxwell expressed the hope that none of the planters would make individual imports of foreign cane, as the introduction of one kind of cane might be the means of introducing disease amongst the rest of the island cane which would necessitate heroic measures to eradicate.

#### SECOND DAY'S SESSION.

The Planter's Association met yesterday morning at 10:40 o'clock. There was a fair attendance present. President C. M. Cooke stated he had been upon jury duty which had caused him to be a little late. The first thing in order would be the Labor Report, which would be read by the Secretary. It was as follows:

#### LABOR, 1899

To the Trustees and Members of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters Association.

Gentlemen:—The question of labor is undoubtedly the most important one confronting the Sugar Planters of the Hawaiian Islands today. With the Contract System abolished, and the Immigration laws of the United States extended to this country, the question will become even more serious. Under

these laws assisted immigrants cannot be admitted, and our source of supply will be limited to such persons as are willing and able to pay their own passage and take their chances of security.



DR. WALTER MAXWELL.  
Director of Experimental Station.

ing employment after arrival here. With the inauguration of a large number of new plantation enterprises within the last year, and the contemplated extension of many of the older estates, a large additional force of laborers, over ordinary requirements, must be brought to the country within the next two years. Just how this is to be accomplished is a question that this Association will be called upon to solve, and its satisfactory solution will require a large outlay of time, money, and energy.

Labor is the corner stone upon which the edifice of our great industry rests, and the foundation under that corner stone (namely, the source of supply) needs strengthening in order to carry the enormously increasing load incident to the rapid expansion now taking place. Your Committee prepared and forwarded to all the Plantation Managers, a circular letter and list of questions, as per copies attached. It was their hope that the questions would receive more than ordinary attention, and that a large majority of managers would favor the Committee with a full statement of their views and suggestions relative to the maintaining of our labor supply. We regret to say that the responses have been few, and for the most part, unsatisfactory. Possibly the reason for this is, that they are in the same condition of mind as your Committee, viz: having no solution to suggest which is satisfactory to themselves.

The Manager of one of the largest Plantations in the Islands writes, in regard to this, as follows: "I suggest that, in view of the amount of thinking out that this question requires and deserves, a Committee of three be appointed by the Planters, to study up this question and report, and suggest, within six months, such plans for the solution of our labor problem as may seem feasible. I think this Committee should consist of one director of the Association, one layman who thoroughly understands the country's needs, and one Plantation Manager."

Referring to the foregoing, it would seem to your Committee a good suggestion, provided the members of the Committee suggested could devote their entire time, or a large portion of it, to the study of this question. Owing to the fact that the questions asked of the Managers have not been universally answered, ten of the Managers of the largest estates making no response at all, it will be impossible to submit any statistical report upon the existing conditions, which would be reliable. It would be a case of estimate and guess work at best, and therefore of little value.

It would seem, however, that the questions of sub-letting small plots to independent planters, and of cultivation on a profit sharing basis, are receiving a great deal more attention than formerly. No less than 18 managers have reported as having existing arrangements on these lines. Many more have considerable areas under contract for cultivation with independent labor. In this connection Dr. Maxwell will

during his contemplated visit to Queensland, thoroughly investigate the small farming system which is so extensively practiced there, and we trust that his report upon this subject will be of material value and aid in the solution of this vexed labor question.

During the visit of Mr. Ray, former Secretary of Senator (Cullum) to the Islands, in July last, he asked Dr. Maxwell to prepare for him a statement in regard to the "State of Labor on the Hawaiian Islands." The statement asked for was prepared and is a very interesting document, and with the consent of Dr. Maxwell, we append same to this report.

We also hand you herewith letter of Mr. E. E. Oling, Manager of the Kula Sugar Co., in which he advocates the importation of negro labor from the Southern States. Also letter of Mr. Andrew Moore, Manager of Hanalei Plantation, containing suggestions relative to the employment of that laborers which we commend to you for consideration.

Very truly,

E. B. THOMAS,  
Member of Labor Committee.

Dr. Maxwell here stated that the report by him, referred to, was undertaken at the request of Senator Cullum and in preparing it he had acted as the Special Agent for Hawaii of the United States Department of Agriculture. He further said that the report was to be used hereafter in Washington and would probably be read before Senators and members of Congress.

serious small planters have existed since the first settlers, as the latter came from the continent, and whether it shall be shown that the system of contract is now no longer necessary, or not, it is due to this system, under whose conditions they found it possible to enter the country, that the large bodies of Asiatic and other peoples enjoy their present state of independence and well-being.

Concerning the relations that have existed between contract laborers and the employers or managers of plantations and the operation of the penal clause, it has to be said that but few disturbances have arisen. The representatives of foreign governments located in Honolulu have aided in enforcing the fulfillment of the contracts on the part of the laborers; and the Hawaiian authorities have been prompt and strict in enforcing any harsh treatment of the laborers by under-estimates on the plantations, which facts are attested by records of the law courts. Whilst the penal clause has been enforced where contracts have been entered, yet no harsh treatment of the men, such as has been recorded in the Southern United States, has been in any instance evidenced by the governing authorities of Hawaii.

The statements so far made, whilst applying largely to the Asiatic peoples, do not apply solely to them; and for the reason that other nationalities have also come into the country during the period spoken of. A brief table giving the status of the population and labor is furnished by data taken from the last census:

#### POPULATION AND PLANTATION LABOR.

1897	Hawaiians	Chinese	Japanese
Population	29,504	21,516	24,407
Labor	1,497	8,144	12,068
1897	Portuguese	Other Foreigners	
Population	15,191	8,292	
Labor	2,218	756	

These data show that great numbers of Portuguese and of other white peoples have come into the country, but that relatively few of them have remained in agricultural work. This result has been, in the main, due to the greater capabilities of the white people, which enable them to pursue lines of skilled labor, and to more readily adopt independent pursuits. The factors which must determine the further introduction of white labor into agricultural work in this country are climate, relations of the laborer to the management, and the inducements offered.

Concerning the ability of white laborers to bear outdoor work in the tropics, it has to be said that the Portuguese, and some smaller numbers of Germans and Anglo-Saxons, who have worked on plantations, have not only borne the work, but have rendered more, and a higher class of, labor, which is attested by the high rate of compensation they have received. This statement can be compared with the labor rolls of numerous plantations employing mixed nationalities. Also the more taxing indoor work of the iron foundries and machine shops of Honolulu is mainly done by white labor, chiefly imported from the mainland. At this time a complete sewerage system is being put in throughout the streets of Honolulu. The contractor is from San Francisco. This man brought some twenty white laborers from California to do the heaviest work in laying down the pipes. When asked what price he was paying his white labor, the contractor stated "32.75 per day; and they are cheaper than those Chinamen that I engaged here, and pay only \$1.40 per day." The white men, who were sitting at lunch, were next questioned, and as to "how they bore the climate." They replied, "We can do any work here. Why in comparison with Fresno (Cal.), where the heat had us before we came here, this is Arctic!" Every day, on the streets of the city, white men are performing labor that is vastly more exacting than the work on plantations, and arrivals of artisans from the Mainland is frequent.

Regarding "relations of the laborer to the management," in the first place, it has to be understood that the management of the plantations in the past has had to deal chiefly with subject races, and peoples ignorant both of the work they had to do and of the language through which they were directed. It was, and is still, impossible to treat with and manage crude Asiatic and foreign whites as Englishmen.

RELATION OF LABORER TO MANAGEMENT.

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## GLANDERSINTOWN

### Another Appearance of the Dread Disease

Several Mules Cremated by the  
Health Authorities—What  
Doctors Say.



SECRETARY C. BOLTE.

The terrible disease of glanders has again appeared in Honolulu. The outbreak occurred at Makiki and was discovered by Agent McVeigh of the Board of Health. The stock affected is a lot of mules recently imported from California by Mr. McCulloch, a dealer between Honolulu and the Coast. The animals were left in charge of Mr. Ewing at his place in Makiki, who claims that he supposed the disease to be pneumonia.

When found one of the mules was lying dead in the corral in an advanced state of decomposition and three others were in the last stages of the dread malady, fatal alike to horse and man. Agent McVeigh reported the matter and Doctors J. R. Shaw and W. T. Monsarrat went to inquire into the facts and to kill the animals. This was at once done at the corral and the quarantine grounds.

A fifteen foot hole was dug and the fence and entire woodwork of the corral was torn down. The dead animal was placed therein and cremated by the aid of the wood. Another of the mules was killed and cremated at the same place. The remainder of the diseased animals there had their heads placed in bags and were taken to the quarantine station, where still another was burnt up.

All the mules composing the lot shipped have been collected and are now in quarantine.

Agent Reynolds of the Board of Health discovered a part of the herd in a lot on Queen, Monday last, which were at once removed. This lot was dangerously near the center of the city, being in the yard just back of the Mutual Telephone building. Since the discovery on last Monday about noon, Agents Charlock and McVeigh of the Health Board have been making a thorough search for any further animals of the lot yet remaining or distributed by sale.

The glanders is a contagious disease and attacks both men and animals. It is justly one of the most-to-be-fear epidemics appearing in cities and other populous districts. The germs of glanders are easily transmitted. When contracted by man the patient suffers a cruel and lingering death.

The officers in charge state that every effort has been, and will be made to prevent the disease from becoming epidemic. Dr. Shaw when interrogated today said he thought there would be no danger and that the disease was not as yet epidemic. He also stated that there was always more or less of glanders among horses here, but it is doubted by many if the previous cases mentioned were the true glanders as the present ones are admitted to be.

Every precaution should be taken by the owners of horses to report any cases occurring, as the animals should be killed at once in the interest of public health. Several years ago when the glanders visited the Islands an old German hid two diseased horses and attempted to cure them. The result was that he caught the glanders himself and died after a month of terrible suffering. The native man who assisted likewise succumbed to the disease. Many similar cases have been reported by the press of the Mainland and are of frequent occurrence where the disease unfortunately becomes epidemic.

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**OUR FREE OFFER.** Send us 10 cents in stamps and we will send you a 4-pound catalogue of the best goods in the world. The catalogue is full of the latest styles in clothing, shoes, hats, etc., and is worth 10 cents in itself. Send it to us today and we will send you a 4-pound catalogue of the best goods in the world.

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"The catalogue is a gem."—Chicago Tribune.  
"The catalogue is a gem."—Chicago Tribune.

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## HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

PUBLISHED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. T. G. SMITH, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1899.

## REDUCTION OF INTEREST.

The question of how to get a part of the surplus into circulation was discussed in yesterday's Advertiser by financial experts, some of whom proposed, as a means of partial relief, that the interest rate of the Postal Savings Bank should be cut down from 4½ per cent to 3 or 3½ per cent. The argument was that this move would induce withdrawals from the Postal Savings Bank and therefore from the Treasury surplus and that deposits would cease. In consequence the funds now put in the keeping of the Government would find their way to the private banks which would loan them out to the people. As the deposits of the Government bank approximate half the surplus, amounting on Dec. 31, 1898, to \$942,268.41, it is easy to see that the course proposed would go a long way to relieve the financial situation.

Ordinarily in debating such a plan the Advertiser would first take into account the welfare of the depositors. The principle of the greatest good to the greatest number would, in that case, have to be invoked. But we are face to face with the fact that, as soon as annexation is perfected, the Postal Savings Bank will have to go. There is no place for such an institution under the United States postal laws. That being true there would be but a trifling advantage in keeping up the interest rate and one in no way commensurate with the advantage in putting it down. Seeing that the Bank cannot live long why let it contract the circulating medium and stand in the way of productive enterprises which might employ labor, while it does live?

This is a view expressed not only by the bankers and financial experts but by President Dole. The argument, far-reaching as it is, goes still further. When the Postal Bank was organized the Government needed money and looked to the depositors for it. Without such aid taxation might have had to be dangerously increased. Now, under the changed conditions of prosperity, the Government has more money than it knows what to do with and every deposit made in the Postal Bank increases its embarrassments. Why should the Government borrow when its coffers are full and running over?

Reduction of the interest rate is no new thing. The policy has been carried out before in Hawaii and can be lawfully resorted to again. We are impelled to agree with the view that the time has come for further action of this kind and that the general welfare of Hawaii will be conserved by gradual preparation for the day, not far in future, when the Savings Department of the Government will have to be wound up altogether.

## HAWAII NOT A DUMPING GROUND

Every now and then San Francisco proposes to send its lepers to Molokai arguing that our leper settlement is better adapted to the care of these unfortunate than the pest house on the sand dunes. So far as the illustration goes there can be no dispute. Our settlement is a model one while the pest house is the most forlorn, uncomfortable and hopeless public institution in the West with the sole exception of the San Francisco morgue. Still that is no reason why Hawaii should be burdened and imperiled with the care of outside patients. Just because we have a good place in which to treat the victims of leprosy, no more argues that we should receive San Francisco lepers than the fact that San Francisco may have the best facilities for curing small pox proves that she should import small pox patients from here. The coast metropolis would invoke the quarantine against a scheme like that, and assuredly, turn about is fair play.

It should be better understood that it is that Hawaii is not setting itself up as a sanatorium for lepers. A part of Molokai was put aside not to attract the victims of the white plague but to get them out of the way of healthy people and, if possible, to eradicate the local cases and make Hawaii clean again. If lepers from California are received, then lepers from every other part of the United States will come. We shall never get rid of the plague; it will always abide with us and tarnish the reputation of the islands as a resort for those who seek pleasure or health. Against such a proposition Hawaii is and will remain opposed. This is no dumping ground for leprosy of any kind, least of all the worst.

So far we have kept the California pest victims out but efforts are all the time being made to induce the Federal Government to override our laws and compel us to receive the unhappy people whom the leper section of the San Francisco pest house shelters. The

first we know a company of lepers may arrive here with an order of the Federal Government behind it. That would visit us with grave embarrassments. We need therefore to keep careful watch of developments at Washington and to instruct our agents there to make instant protest whenever there seems to be any chance of the San Francisco plot succeeding.

As to what should be done with the rotting denizens of the San Francisco pest house is a matter which may be properly left to those whom it most concerns. But an outsider may be at liberty to remark that a State with uninhabited channel islands and isolated mountain valleys, has plenty of room in which to isolate lepers and ought to use some of it rather than to try and foist the care of its undesirable wards upon other communities.

## AN UNFORTUNATE WAR.

The loss of the cruiser Charleston and the death of brave men like Major John A. Logan are but a few of the many items of an expense bill that is beginning to cause alarm on the Mainland. The Philippine Islands cost America a war and a special cash outlay of \$20,000,000 to acquire, but they have cost it many times \$20,000,000 and a host of valuable lives to occupy. We cannot say, after all, that there has been much return for the money. The natives, like all guerrilla combatants, recover easily from defeats; they are no less numerous than they were when the war began and their spirit has grown more hostile because of their losses of life and reverses of arms. Even if Aguinaldo were captured the fact would not necessarily end the struggle, which might go on thereafter as easily as did the war in Cuba after the killing of the two Maccos or as did the troubles between Spain and the Tagals after Dr. Rizal had suffered martyrdom.

We are beginning to doubt the remedy of arms. It has rarely been effective, as the Advertiser pointed out the other day, in dealing with guerrilla bands. Spain was always forced in the old times to end its wars in Cuba and the Philippines by compromise and we are not sure that the United States will not find it cheapest to follow suit. The pity of it is that compromise was not tried before war began. Those were rare old times when American army officers, legged and sworded, clanked about Manila contemptuous of the native who showed a reasonable interest in the welfare of his country. It was all very nice when Aguinaldo asked what the intentions of the American Government were to dismiss him with a jest and finally to order him and his followers out of Manila into the swamps—all very well as an exhibition of pride and complacency. But it was bad politics. A little consideration of the native at the start might have enabled the country to avoid this inglorious and costly war, but it was withheld and America is now paying the price in millions of money, in the lives of its best and bravest and in a lamentable destruction of other values.

What is to be the future policy? Fortunately Congress, in the light of all the blunders of the past, can soon take up the question with full intelligence. It is the only power in the Government which can decide what the permanent course shall be and in its wisdom and discretion the people, who are heartily sick of the war and half sick of the Philippines, now put their faith. Congress may see fit to grant a scheme of autonomy so broad that the Tagals will be satisfied with it. Assuredly something of the kind will have to be done else the American people, in their disgust at the smash of warships and the wreck of lives in an ignoble undertaking may wreak their vengeance at the polls.

## GLANDERS IN TOWN.

The Board of Health has a serious problem before it in dealing with the glanders, an outbreak of which is reported in a private corner of this city. We do not need to emphasize the fact that the glanders is the most dangerous and destructive malady to which equine flesh is heir, but it is not so generally known that it is one of the incurable diseases of man. A person driving a horse so afflicted and catching in his eyes the mist that flies back into the carriage when the animal sneezes, is likely to get the glanders himself. He had better choose leprosy and suffer less.

Happily the Board of Health is alive to the danger and has already created some infested stock. But the Board cannot do everything. It must have the help of every citizen in the work of detecting cases. If any one knows of a sick horse, his own or a neighbor's, he will confer a public favor by notifying the Board of Health at once and thus causing an examination to be made.

The question is one of Federal interest also, for if the disease gets a start in the Government corral and is there exported to the Philippines there will be several kinds of mischief to pay.

## H. CLOUDS IN THE STATE

That trouble would come sooner or later between Russia and Japan was a foregone conclusion when Russia interfered in the war settlement between Japan and China and in the final treaty, got away with the richest prize of the victor. The Tokyo government began forthwith to make ready for a test of strength and the Czar was not long in following the same course. Ever since the summer of 1895 the two powers have been strengthening their lines. Russia has hurried the building of her railroad, has acquired Port Arthur and Tientsin and has added to her garrisons and her fleet while Japan, on her side, has increased the navy to 160 vessels of war and has created an army of 500,000 men that excites the admiration of old world experts.

It is now said that Japan will pick a quarrel with Russia before the railroad is finished and undertake, by prompt military movements, to seize Eastern Siberia and Manchuria. Great and strong as Russia is, the game for Japan is not so stupendous as it looks. Russia in Eastern Asia, far from her military and naval bases, is distinctly weaker than Japan, which, to the minds of those who have seen the Japanese in battle, is a stronger military power than one or two of those in Europe that bear a greater reputation. It would be no surprise to the inflated if, in such a contest, Japan should win. Assuredly she would do so if the European foes of Russia compelled the latter to reserve the better part of her army and navy for the protection of Western frontiers.

What the effect of such a war would be upon the attitude of Japanese abroad is a question of definite interest to Hawaii. If Japan called in all her reserves as a preliminary step we might see a considerable exodus of labor from these islands. Thousands of our transient Japanese are subject to military duty at home. That they would try to meet the obligation on one who knows their courage and fanatical patriotism could doubt for a moment. How many under such circumstances we might lose and whether or not the exodus would be a good thing for Hawaii is a question we may all be debating before many months or even weeks go by.

The Japanese murderer, Ihara, gets the benefit of the United States jury law and is reprieved. The fact cannot be cited as a triumph of justice but it is a mighty good thing for Ihara.

And now the Federal Government admits that it was mistaken in the view that Hawaii is under military control. So far so good. Gradually but surely in island matters Uncle Sam is getting his bearings.

Some day we will have a street car service that no outbreak of glanders can affect. It is one of the luckless things about the tramway or mule car system that any general epidemic of the disease now starting in might either tip up its motive power or make it dangerous for people to ride on the cars. Possibilities like those bring the imperfections of the tramway home to everyone and excite a lively hope of early competition with it by electric cars or automobiles or both.

The lost Charleston was identified with a good deal of Hawaiian history. She took King Kalakaua on his last visit to the Coast and brought back his remains. The only great public hookups held here for years occurred on the Charleston's decks and not long ago former Queen Kapiolani presented the vessel with a flag as an evidence of her good will to the new masters of the soil. The white cruiser was always a favorite in Hawaii and will be missed.

Mr. F. J. Cross informs the public that wireless telegraphy between all the islands of this group is a mere thing. A contract with the Marconi people has been made and the wireless system is now out of the stage of experiment and has its full credentials as a factor of business. In a few months it will be possible to sit at one's desk in Honolulu and call up Hawaii, Maui or Kauai, not to speak of the other islands, as easily as it is now practicable, under another system, to call up Waikiki and Palama.

Rumors that the Czar and the Kaiser propose to intervene in the Transvaal war should be taken cum grano salis. The Kaiser is on cordial terms with Great Britain now and is about to pay a friendly visit to his royal grandmother Queen Victoria. If he had any intention of making trouble between Great Britain and the Boers he would not be putting himself under obligations to British hospitality. Should the two Emperors have a plan in common regarding the war it probably concerns the prospect of friendly mediation under the terms of the Peace agreement reached last summer at The Hague.

Times have changed in Honolulu since a distinguished financier, unfriendly to the then Provisional Government, thought to bring the authorities to time by making a sudden demand for the payment of a call loan of \$50,000.

Adjutant-General Corbin seems to be having no trouble about finding land for military purposes. Despite those terrible real estate "grabbers" he has got the choice of sites upon which a division of troops might be maneuvered. We thought it would be that way. The trouble with Corbin is that he has not, in reading alarmist bulletins, learned to detect the exact color of the Hawaiian gold brick.

The plea for a kind of labor in the cane fields that will make Hawaii a white man's country was heard with approval at the Planters' meeting. No doubt if such labor could be had the majority of the planters would gladly take it. The trouble is to get the requisition filled. If that part of the problem can be solved it ought not to take long to make Hawaii fit for statehood—a condition it is never likely to reach while the bulk of the laboring class and of the population is Asiatic.

Andrew Carnegie continues to do things for American cities. His aid is to give them library buildings when the people who want such prizes take the trouble to ask him for them. Where libraries already exist he is ready to adopt good suggestions for other utilities. Is there nothing in the way of a Carnegie memorial which Honolulu could utilize and which would be worth somebody's trouble in bringing the matter to the attention of this eager benefactor?

Embassador Choate is not a politician. If he were he would let the Anglo-American alliance drop out of his post prandial talk. Every time it appears there the average German, French, Irish, Scandinavian and Italian Republican twists around and bites himself in the small of the back. The President who made Mr. Choate an Ambassador will need the help of these foreign-born Republicans next year and he would probably be relieved if our envoy would attune his after-dinner eloquence to harmless persiflage.

As President McKinley seems to be satisfied with General Hartwell as the agent of Hawaii at Washington it behooves the island people to be satisfied with him also. Attempts to undo General Hartwell's influence, however justified they may seem to those engaged in the work, can have no good effect upon the welfare of Hawaii as a whole. If island factions start a row at Washington it may result in putting over all Hawaiian legislation for another year, leaving the ad interim Government in power. If we judge our esteemed friends of the Opposition aright that is not what they are hankering for.

No one really supposes that Congress would, even if it were unwise enough to adopt a colonial system for Hawaii, impose discriminating duties upon our sugar. The plea that such a danger exists implies the notion that an American colony would not be treated so well by the mother country as it was when independent and under monarchical rule. The United States can hardly propose to deny its own people what it freely granted them when they were in foreign hands. Reciprocity under the Crown and the Provisional Government implies absolute free trade in sugar under any phase of the annexation agreement. Talk to the contrary is simply buncombe intended, as the man in the "Mikado" would say, to "add verisimilitude to an otherwise bald and uninteresting narrative."

Former Chief Justice Schofield of Illinois is quoted as follows: "Talking of Hawaii the President did not issue his proclamation forbidding further land dealing any too soon. There are a remarkable lot of smart fellows down about Honolulu who can give the average American points on land-grabbing. They are making the most of the annexation of the islands to this country, and unless our government authorities are watchful there will be very little of the so-called crown land, left by the time Congress arranges for the permanent government of the islands." There are also, apparently a "remarkable lot" of dull fellows in Illinois who believe all they hear. A society for the instruction of Mainland jurists and statesmen in primary facts about Hawaii could do a great work.

## His Last Voyage.

Upon return to San Francisco, Captain Handlett will resign the command of the Australia and leave in through liner Mariposa as her captain. Throughout the many years as captain of the popular Australia Captain Handlett has earned a reputation for skill and courtesy, and his transfer from the local steamer is regarded with sincere regret by Honolulu people, who have learned to look upon master and vessel as one.

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## PLANTATION MEETINGS

Wailua Agricultural Co.—Ewa Plantation Co.—Kona Sugar Co.

At the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Wailua Agricultural Company, Limited, held at the Chamber of Commerce rooms yesterday morning, the following officers for the ensuing year were elected to succeed themselves:

President, J. B. Atherton; vice-president, C. M. Cooke; secretary, E. D. Tenney; treasurer, W. A. Bowen; auditor, Henry Waterhouse.

Reports of all the officers for the previous year ending September 30th were offered and adopted.

The first annual report of the manager and treasurer in printed form shows treasurer's summary of receipts \$1,477,304.66. Of this amount \$903,203, was received on account of stock assessments, \$325,854.91 cash advanced by agents of the company. Cash on hand \$2,892.33. The permanent improvements item of \$758,462.63 shows a decided desire on the part of the company to place its plant in shape for heavy work. The year's operating expenses for the 1900 crop are given at \$192,928.13 and the crop of 1901 at \$25,226.81.

The report of manager Goodale covers the history of three crops, viz.: 1899, 1900 and 1901, the 1899 crop being sold to the Kahuku mill at \$6.00 per ton, the crop amounting to 13,432 tons. A shortage of water interfered with the plantation's use of the top seed which was eventually turned over to the Kahuku plantation, which latter company is at the present time delivering other seed in payment.

The 1900 crop consists of a total area of 906 acres, 100 of which will be ratoons, and the manager estimates the output at 6,000 tons of sugar. Of the 1901 crop there have been planted 1,250 acres, and by January 1st, 500 acres additional will be planted.

Ten miles of railroad track have been laid and are now in use, while eleven miles more are in course of grading and construction. Three reservoirs of 15,000,000 gallons capacity have been built and surveys have been made for others.

It is expected that the mill will be ready for work in time to take off the crop of 1900, the mill and boiling house to have a capacity of 150 tons of sugar per day.

Ewa plantation company stockholders held their annual meeting yesterday afternoon. The treasurer reported net earnings for the year, \$933,532.74, of which \$600,000 represent dividends paid out. The 1899 crop yielded 22,357 tons, giving the plantation \$71.36 per ton net. The estimates for 1900 are given at 2,598 acres of plant and ratoon cane, with an estimate yield of 21,000 tons. For 1901 there will be 2,000 acres of plant cane and 900 of ratoons, with an estimated yield of 20,000 tons.

Manager Renton estimates Ewa's future supply at 30,000 tons. He is satisfied with the success of the profit sharing methods pursued at his plantation, and states that wages have taken a 20 per cent advance.

The Kona Sugar Company held its annual meeting yesterday, full reports of the officers being presented.

## Pictures By Taverier.

Mr. A. B. Loebenstein has recently brought to Honolulu a number of transparencies by Taverier which are now on exhibition at King Bros. Art parlors. The pictures were printed several years ago, when Taverier was in Hilo, as decorations in the house occupied by Charlie Arnold, since dead. The property afterwards passed into Mr. Loebenstein's possession and he removed and preserved the paintings, which are now highly prized and have become valuable since Taverier's death.

## Hubert Vos, the Artist.

Hubert Vos, the Holland artist, who was lately in Honolulu and well known here, has arrived in San Francisco from the Orient. Mr. and Mrs. Vos have gone to Washington, D. C. Mr. Vos is on his way to Europe where he will prepare his large and valuable collection of types of Pacific and Oriental races for exhibition at Paris.

## THE PHILIPPINES

Hawaiian Planters Can Control Sugar There.

Two Manila Journalists—Their Views on Trade and Commerce.

Among the passengers on the City of Sydney, en route to Manila, are Messrs. E. Ellsworth Carey and Douglas Young, both connected with one of the leading daily papers of the Orient, Freedom, a twelve page journal published every day in the week at Manila.

Mr. Young has been traveling in the United States in the interests of Freedom and Americanism generally.

"There is a wonderful interest manifested in the States regarding the Philippines," said Mr. Young, "and I think a large trade will soon develop with our Oriental territory. Now is the time for business houses to interest themselves in the commerce of this wonderfully fertile and resourceful country. It is impossible to fairly outline the great commercial empire that will soon spring into being in these wonderful islands. The trade in hemp, tobacco, sugar and hard woods alone will soon give employment to vast fleets of clipper and steamers, while our exports to this Eldorado will be measured by millions."

"The climate of the Philippine Islands is something similar to that of Hawaii," said Mr. Carey in answer to a question, "and is not nearly so bad as has been often represented. This table gives the average monthly rainfall and temperature since 1865:

Month.	Inches.	temperature
January	1	77
February	½	78
March	½	81
April	1	83
May	4	84
June	9½	82
July	14½	81
August	14	81
September	15	81
October	7½	80
November	5	79
December	2	77

"Sugar cane of the finest quality can be raised all over the islands; fertilizers are not needed at present; Chinese coolies can be had for \$8 per month, and sugar raising will be one of the great industries under American rule. Today there is not a modern sugar mill in the Philippines; not a single iron plow or harrow, or modern agricultural implement of any kind; no trucks, drays or farm wagons. Sugar making is carried on with crooked limbs for plows, and the juice is treated in mills made by Chinese blacksmiths, the boiling being done in the open air.

The soil is a rich alluvial, and one planting produces several crops. Modern methods will produce raw sugar, equal to the best, at low rates; in fact sugar can be made in Luzon and after paying the present tariff in the United States it can compete with Hawaiian sugars.

"There is no reason why the Hawaiian sugar interests should not control the Philippine plantations that are yet to be. The Hawaiian planters understand the business, and are thoroughly able to inaugurate the industry in the Philippines on a modern basis. If the capitalists of Honolulu do not look into this matter at once they will lose an opportunity that only comes once in a century. The Philippines have been settled for three hundred years, but practically they are virgin soil. The possibilities are untold, and it is difficult for Americans to realize the bonanza that lies at our door.

"Of course there are those who are opposed to retaining the Philippines. There were those who opposed the purchase of Louisiana, of Texas, of California, of Alaska, and it is only natural to expect that the same spirit will always oppose progress in any direction. But a very few years will demonstrate that the acquisition of the Philippines was a wise and beneficial move, which will greatly strengthen the prestige, and power and increase the wealth of our country.

"The merchants of Honolulu can hardly overlook the fact that our flag in the Philippines means a large increase in the business of the city. The transportation is now considerable, but it will not be long until one or more lines of steamers are in direct operation between San Francisco and Manila. Naturally all such lines will connect with thickly greatly to its benefit and profit, and Honolulu can shortly expect a weekly service to the coast."

## Favorable to Hawaiian Exhibit.

T. J. B. Swift, director in chief of the United States exhibits at Paris, where the Foreign Office here from Chicago, Ill., that the Commissioner General is favorably disposed toward the placing of the Hawaiian Exhibit, to the extent that the United States area at Paris will permit.



## (Continued from Page 1.)

Mr. E. Ellsworth Carey, who is now in town en route to Manila, where he has resided for a year, was formerly in the service of the Hawaiian government under the monarchy. He was a frequent contributor to the columns of the Advertiser, and was living in Honolulu during the stirrings which were enacted at the time

It will not be a surprise to any who are at all familiar with the good qualities of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to know that people everywhere take pleasure in relating their experience with the use of that splendid medicine and in telling of the benefit they have received from it. Of bad colds it has cured, of threatened attacks of pneumonia it has averted and of the children it has saved from attacks of croup and whooping cough. It is a grand, good medicine. For sale by all dealers. Henson, Smith & Co., U.S. Agents for H. J.

C. J. Faneuf's funeral yesterday afternoon was a very large one. Oak Lodge, No. 1, K. of P., attended in body and conducted the services. A squad of police under Captain Holl followed the body to the grave. Marshal Brown and Deputy Marshal Phillips worth were also present.

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## THE PLANTERS HOLD THEIR SECOND SESSION

(Continued from Page 3.)

speaking laborers can, and have to be managed. Of necessity, those ignorant contract men were and are put into gangs, and overlooked by an under-overseer, who acts under instructions from a higher overseer, or the manager. White labor, and especially English-speaking labor, will not fall into the gang system, to be run with Asiatics, or even in gangs of themselves, and to be constantly followed by the overseer. And it is no necessary, or it is less necessary, that English-speaking laborers should be handled thus. They can receive more direct instructions from the management, and carry them out without the constant oversight of an overseer, who may be of the same nationality, and of no greater intelligence than themselves. The English-speaking laborers are also more capable than crude Asiatics of making contracts with the management to do certain work at so much per acre, or by the job. Further, such white laborers have open to them the opportunity to gradually become independent planters by the same means that have enabled the Asiatic free laborers to do so. It is along the latter line that the possibilities offer for white, English-speaking, labor to become engaged and settled in the chief agricultural industry of the islands.

### INDUCEMENTS TO WHITE LABOR.

Bearing upon the question of the "inducements offered" to white labor, in the first place, the compensation paid to free laborers may be considered. In a brief report on "Labor Conditions in Hawaii," made by the writer six months ago (See Year Book of the Department of Agriculture by Secretary Wilson to President McKinley, page 578) it is stated that the average wages per day of all laborers is equal to that of the mixed labor of Louisiana; and that the wages of unskilled Portuguese labor on sugar plantations was 45 per cent. greater than that of the Asiatics. Since that date wages have risen all round on the islands, and today the average wage of all nationalities is not less than 80 cents per day, whilst plantations exceeds \$1.00 per working day.

The free laborers have further the opportunity to become individual planters, growing cane to be sold at stated prices per ton to the large plantations; or, according to several forms of a system of profit-sharing they may co-operate with the plantations and receive such share of the results as may have been mutually decided upon. To become independent planters, growing and selling the cane to the plantations, is the more popular system with the men, and it is extending with considerable rapidity. The reason of the greater popularity of this system lies in the circumstances, that the men can work not only when they feel inclined, but when their labor is most effective. Further, they are able to engage the help of their families at any season when the work is pressing. Moreover, this system contributes to the spirit and possibilities of independence, much of whose results are good and praiseworthy.

### HOW TO BECOME A PLANTER.

Concerning the means by which free laborers have already become planters, and through which means free labor of all nationalities can continue to do so, an example is given in some detail, which sets forth the principle and serves as an illustration of other cases. The Hilo Sugar Company encouraged and entered into agreements with free laborers to grow cane on its own and adjoining lands. Such lands as could not be cultivated by the plantation with horse labor were let free of rent; other lands are rented at from a nominal price up to \$5.00 per acre, as determined by the value of each specific lot. Where necessary, which is so in most cases of free laborers entering upon this system, the plantation makes advances of money to meet the living and other expenses of the small planters during the period that their crops are in growth. These allowances are refunded when the crop is harvested. The crop is purchased by the plantation according to a scale of prices which is based on the quality of the cane and the prices of sugar in New York, or in other cases according to conditions, all of which are set forth in drawn agreements, approved and signed by the growers and manufacturers of the cane. Forms of these several kinds of agreement can be readily obtained, and have already been furnished to authorities requiring to see and to use them.

Relating to the example now under consideration, the writer was present in the office of the said plantation four weeks ago when the manager was renewing contracts, and making advances of money to the planters upon the growing crop. Some thirty of those planters were there. The appearance of thrift, respectability, and air of business responsibility of those men was nothing short of impressive when it was remembered that every one of them had arrived as contract men a few years ago, and without a dollar to them. In the course of conversation the manager said, "Yes! I paid out \$90,000 to those small planters last year, and their production is still increasing." He said further: "Oh, yes! they all seem very content, and even proud of their position. And they may well be! They not only live well, but some of them have balances of \$1,000 to \$2,000 to their names; whilst others make trips home to Japan in good style to see their friends. They all turn up again, though. As those men were leaving the manager's office, the writer noticed that most of them were riding their own horses or automobiles.

### OFFER FREE TO ALL.

The ways that have been opened to existing small planters are open to white laborers of all nationalities upon those conditions that are necessary to make the independent planter system a success. The position of relative independence and security, and the compensation which have come to numbers of those people who came into the country through the contract-labor system are offered to all free labor entering the country, and at once, with-

out the preliminary period of work in a service through which contract laborers have worked up a small piece of land. Only, at a more independent of nationality must, however, be the requirements of the system, and humanely sound by the conditions of the agreement. This has been faithfully done by the small planters generally; and probably for the reason that they are fully aware that, for the liberal conditions offered by the plantations, the system could not have come into existence, it is not for one moment claimed, however, that the plantations have been moved in this matter by any than business considerations; nevertheless, the results to the small planters have been just as beneficial as though the undertakings had proceeded from motives of philanthropy.

In the opinion of the writer, there are advantages offered to white laborers, along the lines set forth, such as do not obtain in other countries. His familiarity with the state of labor in England, in European countries, and in the middle-western and southern States of America causes him to believe that the farm laborers in those old countries, and in Nebraska, and the States of the South have not such chances to reach an independent position, and to have money, as are at this time being used and enjoyed by men who were once contract laborers, then free laborers, and now relatively independent planters.

NOTE:—In affirming a title to speak upon the labor conditions of this country, the writer merely adds that his position has compelled him to become familiar with the affairs of the plantations, all of which he visits annually.

WALTER MAXWELL.

Special Agent for Hawaii of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

On motion of Mr. Baldwin the labor report and Dr. Maxwell's statement were accepted and ordered printed. In calling for discussion, Mr. Baldwin asked that the members consider the suggestion of the report asking that a committee of three be appointed to report further on labor.

In speaking of labor, Mr. J. M. Horner said that as the United States was expanding he thought perhaps plantation laborers might be secured from Manila; he did not think the United States would object. There were ten millions of people in Manila to draw from. In considering the labor question there were two points to be looked after. First, to get laborers from the outside, and, second, to get more help out of the laborers we already have. He also spoke of the plan of managing labor in the United States, where they had no lunas. There leaders were appointed to set the pace. Here the Chinese and Japs combine to take a certain speed which is always made equal to the slowest man in a gang, and none are allowed to work faster. The leader system would do away with this abuse and increase the help. The leader could not use such large bodies of men and it would take more leaders; but in cutting and stripping the leaders could be successfully used. He told of a day's experience where he had taken the place of a luma, where the work was done in one-half the usual time and at a moderate rate. He also told his experience years ago in planting two hundred acres of cane on Maui.

Mr. Baldwin said that in regard to profit-sharing he did not think it would work. The laborers here were not at present sufficiently intelligent. In his opinion the average laborer now used would be very suspicious of the system and would think they were being cheated. But he thought the system could be carried out by paying a percentage on each ton of cane. He favored this plan where it could be carried on. Here the question of the lack of water, until pumping plants were more generally established, would be a drawback; but that would soon pass. The system is now practically in use upon Spreckelsville plantation and elsewhere; and under it the cane does better and looks better than under the present system. The price paid per ton of cane is \$1.15 at the Ewa plantation. The men make good wages and produce good cane. This is one of the solutions of our new conditions. He had very grave doubts about negro labor; had read the reports of negro outrages in the South and his doubts were very grave. (Applause.) He spoke favorably of the Italian laborers in the South.

Manager Olding said he did not think we had much choice. Negroes were especially good hoers, and in the cotton fields were sought after more than Italians and commanded better wages. In small communities the negroes gave little or no trouble. He cited cases in illustration both from North and South. The negroes in the South stand in much the same relation as to numbers as do the Japs in Hawaii. He feared trouble if we are forced to import more Japs. He said Mr. Horner was right about the Japs attacking those who set a rapid pace in work and cited a case where the Japs had combined to kill a leader; he believed that when things had come to this condition it was time to look for a new class of labor.

Judge Hart said he believed the trouble would occur with any nationality. He did not believe the system of setting the pace would be successful. He quoted Senator Morgan, who was acquainted with conditions here, and who said, "For God's sake get rid of the negroes." It had been suggested by a local paper that negroes be brought to the islands and that a part of their expenses would be raised in the United States. This was true; he believed the people there who knew them would be glad to pay to get them out of the country. He asked those favoring negro labor to study a recent article by Senator Morgan, printed in the North American Review; that, he thought, would settle that question forever.

Dr. Maxwell said that a year ago he had submitted a series of questions to Editor Diamond of the Louisiana Planter. In reply he was informed that of laborers in the South the Italians were the best and demanded highest prices; negroes cannot keep up with them and besides the Italians give no trouble. The best negroes will not leave, it is only the riff-raff of New Orleans and other cities that are taken; the plantation negroes refuse to leave the country. The Doctor held that labor must be considered from two standpoints. First, from the plantation standpoint,

and, secondly, from the standpoint of society. It is most desirable to secure laborers who will become citizens. It is an absolute necessity that the United States Government be made to understand that we are doing this. This applies especially to the small planters; the same principle is largely applied in Europe. What is wanted here is to plant men who will become citizens and an integral part of the country, (applause.)

Mr. Morrison asked why our present labor is not satisfactory? We now have nearly enough to fill our wants. Let us arrange it so we can keep what we have. The fact that we lose laborers is probably our own fault. We should be satisfied with present conditions.

Mr. Baldwin said the trustees for the past year had made great efforts to obtain European labor, but had failed. Endeavors had been made to get Americans under the co-operative system, but this had failed for the present, owing to the fact that the good times on the Mainland had raised wages. We should now adopt some plan to keep what we have, as there will be no more contracts. He believed strongly in adopting co-operation.

Mr. Morrison said the Japs prefer to live in small dwellings, while the Chinese prefer to herd together in large buildings. His plantation is putting up small houses. He thought the plantations should be made more attractive.

Manager Cropp thought labor was being drained rapidly; it was going to Australia and elsewhere, especially the Portuguese going to the United States and coming into Honolulu.

President Cooke said he was somewhat discouraged about Italians, when Mr. P. Isenberg writes from Bremen that Germany is draining all the countries of Europe for laborers for the beet sugar industry. He spoke of making the plantations more attractive and believed that such hospitals as they had lately erected at Lihue should be improved.

Manager Olding said the improvements in laborers' quarters were now becoming more general throughout the islands. On motion the recommendation of the labor report for a committee of three to report on labor was referred to the trustees for action.

At 12 o'clock the association adjourned subject to a call of the trustees.

### Leprosy Decreasing.

(Hilo Tribune.)

The medical reports show that leprosy is actually decreasing upon the Hawaiian Islands to a noticeable degree. This is not, as might appear at first sight, an actual decrease per capita among the Hawaiians, to whom it is for the most part confined, but is owing to the decrease of the Hawaiian race itself. In other words, it is falling for lack of material to feed upon.

### ITCHINESS OF THE SKIN.

Everybody has their hour of trouble. But people having any irritation of the skin.

Have many hours of trouble. Nothing so annoying, nothing so irritating.

It is a hard and trying position. Leave it alone and you can hardly bear the misery.

Relief and cure have come at last. Melbourne has put it to the test.

Doan's Ointment cures every form of skin irritation.

People at home are learning that this is so.

Here is proof in a statement: Mr. William Preston has been a resident of Victoria for over half a century and therefore will be known to many of our readers. Mr. Preston is at present residing at No. 68 Argyle St., St. Kilda. He says: "For some considerable time I have been troubled with Eczema on my legs. The irritation at times was very great, especially at night, and it caused me considerable annoyance. I obtained a pot of Doan's Ointment and I must say that it allayed the irritation almost immediately. Doan's Ointment is a good remedy and I can highly recommend it for Eczema."

Doan's Ointment is splendid in all diseases of the skin, eczema, piles, hives, insect bites, sores, chilblains, etc. It is perfectly safe and very effective.

Very frequently two or three boxes have made a complete cure of chronic cases that have not yielded to other remedies for years.

Doan's Ointment is sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box (six boxes \$2.50) or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

### Relief Maps.

Major Potter of the Foreign Office has secured relief maps in colors of the Islands of Hawaii, Maui, Kauai, Oahu and Molokai. The maps will be very finely made and will show the various plantations, cane fields, streams, towns, forests and the general contour of each island. They are to form a part of the Paris Exhibit.

### A TRUE FRIEND.

A friend in need is a friend indeed. That is exactly what Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is. It is the mother's help when she is suddenly awakened in the night by the ominous husky cough, and labored breathing, of her babe. It is the safe resort of the youth or adult when he has "caught cold" and there is coughing and irritation of the mucous membrane of the throat. It allays the irritation and cures the cold. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

Land Agent Brown denies Adjutant General Corbin's statement that land on Oahu, desirable for military purposes, has been disposed of in any way since annexation.

## INTERESTING NEW PLANT IN THE EXPERIMENT STATION

If the anti-leprosy principle of a group of shrub-trees now growing at the Experiment Station are the giving qualities ascribed to it by the United States Agricultural Department it will prove one of the most valuable experiments undertaken by the Planters' Association.

Twenty-three of the shrubs are flourishing and almost ready to flower; an extract which is claimed to contain health property is taken from the lower and the young leaf, and is given a leprosy patient internally. From the reports of former trials with the liquid it is said to cause frightful agony and convulsions if the poison as it is called fails to act. If it takes the agony a pain is much less, and a cure is eventually claimed for the treatment.

Dr. Maxwell is watching the shrub closely at the instance of the Agricultural Department at Washington, as well as in conjunction with Dr. C. Michael of the Marine Hospital Service.

The shrubs, scientifically termed *Tatropia Gossypifolia*, were original obtained in Venezuela by the United States Government and sent here with a request to observe their growth in this climate and ultimately to test its principle upon leprosy patients.

### THEY MUST AGREE.

As to matters that have no practical outcome it is of no consequence whether we agree or not. The earth may be some say it is, a molten mass (save or a shell a few miles thick on the outside), or it may be solid and cool all the way through from London to Sydney. However it may be, we can do nothing about it. So let the scientific chaps go on speculating to their heart's content; the world will keep evolving as usual, and we shall have to continue picking up our living from its surface.

Recently in my reading I have come upon articles in certain medical journals—uncanny, uninteresting publications, that they are, for nonprofessional perusal—going to show that it is not the heart which impels the blood through the body, but the chemical action of oxygen inhaled by the lungs. A prodigious discovery, if it is a discovery at all.

Yet what odds would it make? None whatever. Fair women would blush by the help of the capillaries as of old, and we should tie rags around our fingers just the same. It follows, my brethren, that some things may be mysteries to the end of the chapter, and no harm done, and others may differ without disturbing the serenity of our passing days—a most soothing reflection.

But the advantage or otherwise of a person's food agreeing or disagreeing with him is not a mere matter of opinion. There is only one way to look at that. As a whole, food must agree with us, and we with it, or we are ruined. A lady of Sheffield, Mrs. S. A. Smith, suffered a long, wearisome, and costly illness, simply because her food failed to agree with her. For three years she was weak and wretched on account of it. The light and pleasure went out of her life. She needed to eat, of course, just as she needed to breathe; yet, after every meal—commonly of light things taken in small quantities, and slowly—she was immediately seized with pains in the stomach, the chest, and the left side. Was not this a hard recompense for doing what nature compelled her to do—to eat?

Any act which causes pain is performed as seldom as possible, and as incompletely. For who wants to suffer?

Eating so little—not half as much as her body called for—Mrs. Smith lost flesh and strength. Necessarily, draw more money out of the bank than you deposit and presently the bank returns your checks marked "No funds." To be sure. Nobody can make twice two equal five.

"I got to be so feeble I could scarcely get about," says the lady. "I was like this for three years from the spring of 1893—being worse in the spring than at other seasons. What to do, more than I had done, I didn't know, when one day, my aunt, Mrs. William Andrew, of Willoughton, urged me to take Mother Selge's Syrup. After having done so for a short time, the complaint—indigestion—was better, and soon it wholly disappeared. I am now entirely cured and strong and hearty as I was before my illness came upon me. You may rest assured that, after so fortunate an experience with Mother Selge's Syrup, I recommended it to all my friends, and in sending you this short statement it is my wish that you should print it for the good of others if you so desire."

(Signed) S. A. Smith, 44, Ditchingham Road, Sheffield, June 3, 1898.

In April of this year (1898), says another, "my health began to fail. I felt drowsy, and tired with the least exertion. After every meal I had oppression at the chest and sides, and a great deal of pain. Whatever food I took disagreed with me, and I grew weak. I am a dressmaker, and when at my work I had so great pain I could hardly bear it. I tried all the usual medicines for indigestion, but got worse and worse. One day in July, I read about Mother Selge's Syrup, and got a bottle of Mr. Hatterley, chemist, West India Dock Road, and in a few days felt better. After taking a second bottle I was cured, and have been well ever since."

(Signed) (Miss) Minnie Wyatt, 46, West India Dock Road, London, E.C., October 14, 1898.

Yes, it is true, health and life depend on a perfect agreement between ourselves and our food. This is not a matter of opinion. It is a vital and living relationship, and nothing does so much to promote the agreement as the frequent and timely use of Mother Selge's Syrup.

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones. Doan's Ointment never fails. Instant relief and permanent cure. At any chemist's, 50 cents.

## For the Baby

The fifty-cent size is just right for the baby. A little of it in the bottle three or four times a day will supply precisely the fat all thin babies need. If your baby does not gain in weight as fast as you would like, try

## Scott's Emulsion

The result will please you. If the baby nurses, the mother should take the emulsion. It makes the baby's food richer and more abundant; only buy the dollar size—it's more economical.

Both mother and child will feel at once its strengthening, upbuilding and fat-producing properties.

At all druggists, 10c and 50c. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

## Down Again

In prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely.

Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price.

The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

## We Carry Only the Best.

When you want the Best Hay Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

CALIFORNIA FEED CO.

TELEPHONE 121.

## Castle & Cooke

LIMITED.

## LIFE AND FIRE

## INSURANCE AGENTS

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co.

OF BOSTON.

Fire Insurance Company

HARTFORD

## Metropolitan

## Meat Company

NO. 507 KING ST.

HONOLULU, H. I.

## Shipping and Family

## Butchers.

## NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides Skins and Tallow.

Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

## PURE - BRED

## POULTRY!

Eggs for Hatching.

PURE BRED Fowls and Eggs for sale at all seasons from the following varieties:

English Grey Dorking, Black Minorca, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Buff Leghorn, Brown Leghorn, White Leghorn, Pekin Ducks and Bronze Turkeys.

I am constantly in receipt of new importations from the best known strains. Eggs properly packed and fowls well crated.

Prices furnished on application. WALTER C. WEEDON.

Eastlawn, Panahou, Honolulu, H. I.

## CLARKE'S 8 41 PILLS

Are warranted to cure all the most common ailments of the bowels. In cases of constipation, flatulence, indigestion, and all the ailments of the bowels, these pills are the only remedy. They are the only pills that are guaranteed to cure all the ailments of the bowels. They are the only pills that are guaranteed to cure all the ailments of the bowels.

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones. Doan's Ointment never fails. Instant relief and permanent cure. At any chemist's, 50 cents.

## ELEELE! Is the Name

Of our new stock of Hot

Water Bottles, Bulb and

Fountain Syringes.

## Durability

Especially manufactured for us and

guaranteed to last longer than other

Rubber Goods in this Climate.

## Guaranteed!

Now is the time to replace your leak-

ing Hot Water Bottle with a real

first-class article.

## WINDOW

## DISPLAY?

For sale only by

## HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

SOLE AGENTS.

## POWELL'S

## BALSAM OF ANISEED

WILL CURE YOUR COUGH.

ALL THE WORLD OVER, THE RECORD

shows that this medicine is the most

valuable remedy for coughs, colds,

and all the ailments of the throat.

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

"I was afflicted with a severe cough, and

was advised to try the Balsam of Aniseed. I did, and

was cured. I am now well, and I can

heartily recommend it to all who are

afflicted with a cough, cold, or

any ailment of the throat."

Mr. Thomas Brown, Chemist, London, October 1st

1898. "I was afflicted with a severe cough, and

was advised to try the Balsam of Aniseed. I did, and

was cured. I am now well, and I can

heartily recommend it to all who are

afflicted with a cough, cold, or

any ailment of the throat."

See the words "Thomas Brown, Chemist, London," on the Government Stamp.

Refuse Imitations. Established 1894.

QUATTERS AND FARMERS WHEN ORDERING

THEIR STORES SHOULD NOT Omit

THIS TIME-HONORED COUGH REMEDY.

FOR A COUGH.

POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED

FOR ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, &c.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS

THROUGHOUT THE AUSTRALIAN, NEW

ZEALAND, and GALT COLONIES.

Bottles in 1/4, 1/2, 3/4, and 1 lb. sizes.

Agents for Hawaiian Islands:

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., L.D.

BENSON, SMITH & CO.

HOBSON DRUG CO.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection With the Canadian-Australian

Steamship Line Tickets are Issued

To All Points in the United States

and



NEWS TO FIFTEENTH  
FROM COAST EXCHANGES

(Continued from Page 2.)

Both stories, it is asserted, bear the imprint of improbability, as there is no reason to think that the Boers would be guilty of such a complete change from their previous correct attitude and manner of conducting the hostilities. Nevertheless, the sensational afternoon newspapers here are already demanding that President Krueger and all the members of the Executive Council be ruthlessly handed as the only fitting reprisal in the event of State Secretary Heitz's threat being carried out.

## WIRELESS TELEGRAPH PLANT.

CAPE TOWN, Thursday, Nov. 9.—Preparations for the reception of the army corps are being continued with unabated activity. Camps have been formed and railway transportation has been thoroughly organized.

The authorities at Cape Town have seized a complete wireless telegraphic plant on board a vessel. The apparatus was consigned to a private firm in Delagoa bay and was obviously destined for the Transvaal. The Government officials' suspicion was aroused owing to the anxiety of certain Transvaal sympathizers to obtain the immediate transmission of this particular package to Delagoa by boat. But for his official connection with a certain European Government, the anxious sympathizer would have been arrested.

## WOULD FIGHT FOR BOERS.

PARIS, Nov. 15.—The Gaulois says: "We learn on good authority that Prince Louis Napoleon, who is a colonel in the Russian army, asked leave in order to volunteer for service in the Transvaal army. Emperor Nicholas refused the request, because his Majesty wishes to observe the strictest neutrality. The Prince will leave Paris for Russia today."

## KIMBERLEY BOMBARDED.

HOPE TOWN, Nov. 10 (afternoon). An undated dispatch received from Kimberley says:

"The Boers ceased shelling November 7 about 1 p. m., having fired at intervals all day long some seventy shells, a majority of them falling in debris heaps and open spaces. The average range was 8,169 yards. One cooking pot was injured. There was a brisk market for fragments, choice specimens bringing £2. The Boers apparently were shelling at the extreme range of their guns. Yesterday's attempt was regarded as ludicrous. The weather was splendid. The bombardment was continued briskly on the morning of November 8. One shell narrowly missed the Dutch church. There were no casualties. The shells are of a very inferior quality and seemingly fired by amateurs. One, almost intact, was picked up. It weighs eight and a quarter pounds. The Boers have been firing from three positions. So far the Boer activity causes little alarm."

## AMPLY PROVISIONED.

ESTCOURT, Natal, Friday, Nov. 10. None of my messengers sent to Ladysmith have returned. Doubtless the investment of the town has now become closer, but General Buller communicates the information that the bombardment does little damage, and that there have been but few casualties. The beleaguered force has ample provisions and the entrenched position grows daily stronger. A contrary wind prevents the cannonading from being heard here, but the smoke indicates that the firing is proceeding as usual. There are no Boers nearer Estcourt than Colenso. The Boers have to send a number of civil refugees from the Transvaal into town under a flag of truce.

## MAGNIFICENT BAYONET CHARGE.

CAPE TOWN, Friday, Nov. 10.—A dispatch received here from Pretoria under date of Thursday, Nov. 9, says the reports received there from Ladysmith said heavy cannonading started at daybreak, that some of the Boer forces were within 1,500 yards of the British, when the cannonading ceased and rifle fire commenced.

The Pretoria dispatch also announces that all was quiet at Mafeking and Kimberley. An undated dispatch from Mafeking, received by a runner, via Magalany Wednesday, November 8, says: "Today all is quiet. We have been bombarded pretty heavily all week. Friday night Captain Fitz-Clarence and Lieutenant Swinburne, with a squadron of the Protectorate Regiment, made a magnificent bayonet charge upon the Boers' entrenchment, driving them from their positions, and bayoneting numbers of the Boers, who must have lost very heavily. The charge was most gallant and determined. The party could not hold the trenches and lost six men killed, two prisoners and nine wounded in their regiment. We expect another attack tomorrow. The bombardment has been most ineffectual. Every one remains under shell-proof cover. So far the shells have only wounded one man."

## STOPPED A FRENCH VESSEL.

LORENZO MARQUES, Delagoa bay, Thursday, Nov. 9.—The French steamer Cordoba has arrived here. When seventy miles out she was signaled by the British third-class cruiser Magicienne, and as she did not obey, a blank shot was fired across her bow. After her manifest had been examined she was allowed to proceed.

PARIS, Nov. 13.—The Paris morning papers protest against the stopping of the French steamer Cordoba by the British third-class cruiser Magicienne, off Lorenzo Marques.

The Petit Bleu says: "This arbitrary act of England requires an apology to the French Government and indemnity to the owners of the Cordoba and to the authorities."

The Soleil and the Echo de Paris protest in similar terms. The Matin demands that an investigation be made, as there is no effective blockade, otherwise the authorities would have been notified. The Gaulois does not consider the incident serious.

## JAPAN AND RUSSIA.

Their Relations Becoming Strained Over Korean Affairs.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—A special dispatch from Shanghai says the differences between Russia and Japan have been accentuated by Japan's refusal to grant Russia a foothold on the sea coast of Massampo harbor, Corea.

VICTORIA, B. C., Nov. 14.—Further indications of Russia's intentions in the Orient are found in advices by today's steamer Empress, the Yokohama Advertiser announcing that the Government at St. Petersburg has recently acquired 170 acres of land at Massampo, where it is reported the Korean Government had decided to build a dock. McLeavy Brown having charge of operations. The Japanese paper adds:

"The situation is now very delicate, and it will require much mutual forbearance and tolerance to avoid trouble."

Commissioner Otsuka, Japan's representative to the Paris Exposition, who crossed by the China, asserts that the whole Japanese nation is for war with Russia, but recognizes that it is not yet financially or otherwise prepared for so great an undertaking. It is, however, certain to come at some time, and when it does Japan looks upon Great Britain and the United States as her only reliable supporters.

## WOULD PLEASE ENGLAND.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—It is the belief here that Great Britain is trying to force Japan into a war with Russia. Tonight in State and Navy Department circles the opinion prevails that war is imminent.

Great Britain's purpose is to distract the attention of Russia from Persia and to make her concentrate her energies to resist the Japanese invasion of Korea, which Russia desires to control because of its strategic importance to Manchuria.

## AN UNEASY FEELING.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "An uneasy feeling regarding the relations of Russia and Japan is spreading here. There is no doubt that Japan is practically allied with China, despite the degradation which the Empress Dowager inflicted upon the Chinese envoys to Japan on their recent return. This was merely a tactical move, with a view of appeasing Russia."

"A large Russian fleet intends wintering in Nagasaki harbor, and some remonstrance by Japan is probable. Prince Henry of Prussia, the commander of the German squadron in the North Pacific, is watching the progress of events. He recently declared in the course of a conversation that the Japanese army was in splendid condition from the European point of view."

The Daily Mail says: "We understand there is considerable censorship on cable messages from Japan."

## GERMANS SLAY CANNIBALS.

Punishment of a Tribe of Rebellious Africans.

Liverpool, Nov. 13.—The British steamer Volta from the German Cameroons, West Africa, which arrived here today, reports that a German punitive expedition in the Cameroons Mountains recently chastised a tribe of rebellious cannibals who had besieged several trading stations at and near Kribi. The Germans chased the natives into the bush, killing 200. It was reported, according to the captain of the Volta, that numbers of the slain were decapitated, their heads being stuck on poles in the interior towns to strike terror to the inhabitants.

## HURRY ORDERS.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—Hurry orders have been received by the builders of the Japanese battleship now in process of construction at Clydebank to complete the vessel as speedily as possible. The battleship, which will be one of the largest afloat, is to be finished by January 1, 1900. It is believed the instructions appertain to the increasing tension between Japan and Russia.

## SUGAR WAR NEAR ITS END.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—According to Wall street reports the war between the sugar refining companies is very near a settlement, and that in rather an extraordinary way. It is said that the consolidation of all the sugar refining companies of the country is shortly to be brought about and that the American company has the project in charge.

While it is impossible to get any verification of the report, it is regarded as significant that in spite of the present war, which is supposed by the public to be costing the refining companies a small fortune by reason of losses, sugar stocks have been bought by insiders. But whether this consolidation talk is or is not without foundation it seems to be very generally accepted that an agreement between the warring companies has practically been reached, the terms of which may be announced at any time.

## Nature's Way.

Mineral concoctions are dangerous. Nature never designed them for healing man. From time immemorial man's healer was purely vegetable; and from that time to this, nature's unfailing remedy for rheumatism, and kindred diseases, was the same as that found in Kikapoo Indian Oil. It is nature's remedy, and acts as kindly as nature. It drives away pain, kills the dread rheumatism, and restores the weakened tissue. It is made the same as the Indians made it centuries ago, out of roots, barks, herbs, gums, leaves, gathered from nature's unerring laboratory. Its record for cures is unparalleled. Before civilized man had heard of it, it kept the natives in perfect health. And since civilized man has known it, the category of cures has become voluminous. No other medicine has made such cures, because Kikapoo Indian Oil is nature's remedy, and nature stands back of it. Your doctor, if he is honest, will insist on getting the genuine Kikapoo Indian Oil, Holston Drug Co., agents for the Kikapoo Indian Remedies.

## SUGAR MARKETS

Extracts From Willett & Gray's Circular

Not Much Doing in Raw Sugar and the Refined Sugar Business Un satisfactory.

In regard to the stock of sugar in the world on hand Oct. 1, Willett & Gray, Nov. 2, said: The stocks in all the principal countries on October 1 are now ascertained to be 661,429 tons, against 132,659 tons on same date last year. This is rather larger than was expected, but would have been 125,000 tons smaller if new crop Java sugars had not been hurried forward. The early arrival of Javas may be expected next year also, as our advices show that the Java crop will hereafter be marketed more promptly than formerly. A stock of 661,429 tons for the whole world, however, is unacceptably small and is less than any stock on record for the past five years. The indications are that it will be little, if any, larger on October 1, 1900.

STATISTICS.

In regard to the statistical position of the sugar market, Willett & Gray said: "Stocks in Europe, 519,500 tons against 519,500 tons last week, and 562,191 tons last year. Total stocks of Europe and America 714,413 tons, against 717,029 tons last week, and 738,395 tons last year at the same even dates, and 732,659 tons at even date of Oct. 1 last year. The deficiency of stock is now 23,982 tons, against a deficiency of 26,417 tons last week and a deficiency of 102,311 tons December 29, 1898."

## RAW SUGAR.

In regard to the raw sugar market, Willett & Gray, said:

"Nothing of special interest has transpired in the raw sugar market during the week under review, and there has been an almost entire absence of transactions, owing to the small arrivals of unsold sugars. The receipts have been liberal, but not quite sufficient for melting requirements and stocks have decreased 2,116 tons. A few cargoes of Java sugars, which are afloat, are still unsold and afford the only opportunity for business in the near future. The independent refiners are disposed to continue purchases of moderate amounts at the current quotations, which remain at 4 5-16c per pound for 96 degree test Centrifuvals, and 3 13-16c for 89 degree test Muscovados. There are no special indications for the immediate future and prices are likely to remain unchanged, unless offerings increase largely. Hamburg cables shipments of 4,500 tons beet and 10,000 tons engagements for America, showing that considerable business has lately been done. Beet is now partly of 4 3-16c for Centrifuvals at New York."

## REFINED SUGAR.

In regard to the refined sugar market, Willett & Gray, said: "The refined sugar market remains in the same unsatisfactory condition as heretofore, with the difference between raw and refined at the low point of 45 cents per 100 pounds for cheapest seller. Last year at this time this difference was 41 to 53 cents per 100 pounds, showing that the relations between refiners have not been improved thus far and show no signs of change for the better than at this time. There is a fair demand from day to day, but not sufficient to absorb the entire production, and quite large quantities of refined are being forwarded to various western centers at cheap freights before the closing of the canals, which sugars will be disposed of by refiners as fast as wanted by the trade. Shipments are now less delayed. Arbuckle is shading softs, 2 to 13 1-16c being 1-8c below American list prices for these grades. There is an unconfirmed rumor that Arbuckle is privately shading granulated in round lots."

The European markets continue fluctuations from day to day, but make no progress in either direction, remaining just above the 9c point, which is still the objective aimed at for beet sugars this season.

Receipts for the week were 24,881 tons, and meltings 27,090 tons, and stocks 181,413 tons, against 139,962 tons at same time last year."

## CHAS. J. FANEUF DEAD.

Succumbs to Shock to System Weakened by Pneumonia.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Deputy Sheriff Chas. J. Faneuf died at Queen's Hospital early yesterday morning. His system, already weakened by a severe attack of pneumonia, was unable to stand the shock attendant upon a surgical operation for the removal of his injured leg, and which was performed by the hospital surgeons as the only means to his recovery.

Faneuf, as a police officer, stood high in the opinion of the Marshal, and his unexpected death has greatly shocked a large circle of friends. He leaves a wife and two children.

## USED BY BRITISH SOLDIERS IN AFRICA.

Capt. C. G. Denison is well known all over Africa as commander of the forces that captured the famous rebel Gallahe. Under date of November 4, 1897, from Vryburg, Bechuanaland, he writes: "Before starting on the last campaign I bought a quantity of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, which I used myself when troubled with bowel complaint, and had given to my men, and in every case it proved most beneficial." For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

There were two families on board the U. S. S. Solace in care of the captain on their way to Guam as settlers.



## Everyone Takes Cuticura Resolvent.

It is so pure, sweet, and wholesome that young and old may take it with equal pleasure and benefit. Its mission is to cool and cleanse the blood in eczema and other torturing, disfiguring humors, rashes, and irritations, while warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP cleanse the surface of crusts and scales, and gentle anointings with CUTICURA Ointment, the great skin cure and purist of emollients, soothe and heal the itching, burning skin and speedily complete the cure.

N. B.—CUTICURA SOAP makes the hair grow, clears the complexion, softens and whitens the hands, and is the purest and sweetest of toilet, bath, and baby soaps.

Sold throughout the world. Price, CUTICURA SOAP, 25c; OINTMENT, 50c. PUTTER DRESS AND CHAMBER CO., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A. British depot, F. W. HARRIS & SONS, London. "All About Baby's Skin," Free.

## California Fertilizer Works

OFFICE: 627 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.  
FACTORY: North Bay, Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS AND PURE BONE MEAL.

—DFAIERS IN—

## Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following good—adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS, NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH, FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC.

Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The products manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from pure bone treated with acid. Dry, Bright and Fish, Potash and Magnesia salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton of our thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent analytical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market. The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphate Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation.

The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

## C. Brewer &amp; Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS

## TROPIC OILS.

By the "Iolani" over a hundred barrels of this well-known oil, and 300 about over 200 more barrels; so we don't think we will run short of oil during the coming sugar season. Tropic Oils for engine, cylinder, dynamo, car box, roller and all other lubricating purposes have not got their equal in this market. Our sales prove this, for from a small beginning we have worked up to an oil business that shows that the article used is all right. Get your season's supply from us.

## E. O. HALL &amp; SON, LTD.

## Clearance Sale

OF OUR PRESENT STOCK OF

## FURNITURE.

Must have room for the IMMENSE SHIPMENT to arrive on the J. D. Spreckels and W. H. Dimond.

Everything reduced in our store. Here is an opportunity to furnish your home with the latest designs at very little cost.

## SALE ONE WEEK ONLY.

## COYNE-MEHRTEN FURNITURE COMPANY

Progress Block, Fort St.

## INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co. (Limited.)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company, OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1838. Accumulated Funds £3,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co. OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE. Capital £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates. Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD. AGENTS

J. S. WALKER, General Agent Hawn, Isl.

Royal Insurance Company.

ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO.; ALLIANCE MARINE AND GENERAL INSURANCE CO.;

WILHELM OF MADDEBURG INSURANCE CO.;

SUN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL UNION.

Room 12, Spreckels Block.

## Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agts.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport, of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

## TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance 6,000,000  
Capital their reinsurance companies 101,650,000  
Total reinsurance 107,650,000

## North German Fire Insurance Co OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance 8,800,000  
Capital their reinsurance companies 35,000,000  
Total reinsurance 43,800,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited.

## North British &amp; Mercantile Insurance Co

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1900, £13,959,500.  
1—Authorized Capital—£2,000,000  
2—Subscribed—2,750,000  
Paid up Capital—687,500 5 8  
3—Fire Funds—2,750,000 7 11  
4—Life and Annuity Funds—10,807,000 17 10  
£13,959,500 5 10  
Revenue Fire Branch—1,525,250 8 4  
Revenue Life and Annuity Branches—1,415,242 11 11  
£2,940,492 6 11

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO. Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.



AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.



## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Tuesday, November 21.  
 S. M. Wainaina, Green, from Kapa, with 25 bales, 5 pigs, sundries.  
 S. M. Wainaina, Green, from Kapa, with 25 bales, 5 pigs, sundries.  
 S. M. Wainaina, Green, from Kapa, with 25 bales, 5 pigs, sundries.

Wednesday, November 22.  
 S. M. Wainaina, Green, from Kapa, with 25 bales, 5 pigs, sundries.  
 S. M. Wainaina, Green, from Kapa, with 25 bales, 5 pigs, sundries.  
 S. M. Wainaina, Green, from Kapa, with 25 bales, 5 pigs, sundries.

Thursday, November 23.  
 S. M. Wainaina, Green, from Kapa, with 25 bales, 5 pigs, sundries.  
 S. M. Wainaina, Green, from Kapa, with 25 bales, 5 pigs, sundries.  
 S. M. Wainaina, Green, from Kapa, with 25 bales, 5 pigs, sundries.

## SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Tuesday, November 21.  
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## FOREIGN PORTS.

SAN FRANCISCO—Sailed, Nov. 14.  
 S. M. Wainaina, Green, from Kapa, with 25 bales, 5 pigs, sundries.  
 S. M. Wainaina, Green, from Kapa, with 25 bales, 5 pigs, sundries.  
 S. M. Wainaina, Green, from Kapa, with 25 bales, 5 pigs, sundries.

PORT GAMBLE—Arrived, Nov. 14.  
 S. M. Wainaina, Green, from Kapa, with 25 bales, 5 pigs, sundries.  
 S. M. Wainaina, Green, from Kapa, with 25 bales, 5 pigs, sundries.  
 S. M. Wainaina, Green, from Kapa, with 25 bales, 5 pigs, sundries.

BRISBANE—Sailed, Nov. 19.  
 S. M. Wainaina, Green, from Kapa, with 25 bales, 5 pigs, sundries.  
 S. M. Wainaina, Green, from Kapa, with 25 bales, 5 pigs, sundries.  
 S. M. Wainaina, Green, from Kapa, with 25 bales, 5 pigs, sundries.

TACOMA—Sailed, Nov. 13.  
 S. M. Wainaina, Green, from Kapa, with 25 bales, 5 pigs, sundries.  
 S. M. Wainaina, Green, from Kapa, with 25 bales, 5 pigs, sundries.  
 S. M. Wainaina, Green, from Kapa, with 25 bales, 5 pigs, sundries.

GRAY'S HARBOR—Arrived, Nov. 13.  
 S. M. Wainaina, Green, from Kapa, with 25 bales, 5 pigs, sundries.  
 S. M. Wainaina, Green, from Kapa, with 25 bales, 5 pigs, sundries.  
 S. M. Wainaina, Green, from Kapa, with 25 bales, 5 pigs, sundries.

PORT TOWNSEND—Arrived, Nov. 13.  
 S. M. Wainaina, Green, from Kapa, with 25 bales, 5 pigs, sundries.  
 S. M. Wainaina, Green, from Kapa, with 25 bales, 5 pigs, sundries.  
 S. M. Wainaina, Green, from Kapa, with 25 bales, 5 pigs, sundries.

YOKOHAMA—Arrived, Nov. 12.  
 S. M. Wainaina, Green, from Kapa, with 25 bales, 5 pigs, sundries.  
 S. M. Wainaina, Green, from Kapa, with 25 bales, 5 pigs, sundries.  
 S. M. Wainaina, Green, from Kapa, with 25 bales, 5 pigs, sundries.

## CHARTERS.

The Allen A. loads redwood at Eureka for Honolulu; William H. Smith, lumber at Tacoma for Honolulu; J. M. Westerman, lumber at Tacoma for Honolulu.

NOTICE TO SHIPMASTERS.  
 U. S. Branch Hydrographic Office,  
 San Francisco, Cal.

By communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, captains of vessels who will co-operate with the hydrographic office by recording the meteorological observations suggested by the office, can have forwarded to them at any desired port, and free of expense, the monthly pilot charts of the North Pacific Ocean and the latest information regarding the dangers to navigation in the waters which they frequent.

Mariners are requested to report to the office any dangers discovered, or any other information which can be utilized for improving charts or sailing directions, or in the publication of the pilot charts of the North Pacific.

C. G. CALKINS,  
 Lieut. Comdr., U. S. N.

MORE MORE TRANSPORTS.  
 SAN FRANCISCO—Nov. 13. The transport Wainaina went on the Pacific coast yesterday. It will be ready to leave for Honolulu on the 1st of December.

On the departure of the last mail from the Coast the following vessels were on the berth in San Francisco for island ports: For Honolulu, schooner Frank and back Andrew Welch; for Hilo, bark Annie Johnson (to sail November 31) and bark Amy Turner.

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## PASSENGERS.

## Arrived.

From Eleele, per stmr. Ke Au Hou, November 20.—E. R. Conant.  
 From Hawaii and Maui ports, per stmr. Mauna Loa, November 21.—Jas. McClellan, C. Pieper, T. Elliot, W. P. Fennell and children, L. Chong, L. Lichtig, J. Cooper, Captain Kanaka, Miss Beards, J. Kaikawaha, Lan Tong, Mr. Carpenter, Mr. Brown, Mrs. Kamahani, P. Whitmarsh, H. Millgroh, P. Lonsdale, W. A. Wall, Mr. Chapin, Mr. Singelhurst, Mrs. Jay Lee, John Richardson, Miss B. Bihl, D. H. Manaula, H. R. Hitchcock, Miss Rona Dowsett, Wm. Patten, Mr. McCrossen and 20 deck.

From San Francisco, per stmr. Australia, November 22.—Axel Aalberg, B. M. Ausherman, Chas. Bell and wife, J. H. Bell, Mrs. J. Brown, two children and maid, E. K. Bull, Miss C. Carlson, H. Cohn, P. J. Cross, Mrs. J. T. D. Ho, Rev. S. J. Decha, W. S. Dixon, Major J. A. Drifill, wife and two daughters, Miss R. Duff, A. G. Eames and wife, Rev. G. P. Emerson, A. Enos and wife, Master Enos, A. D'Erach, Rev. J. M. Ezer, P. R. Farrer, W. Fletcher, Miss Fletcher, E. A. Fraser, Mrs. E. W. Fuller, Miss M. A. Fuller, R. C. Fuller, A. Hartovich, J. A. Hopper and wife, Miss M. L. Hopper, C. J. Henthings, John Henthings, J. Kishane, R. D. King, G. H. Koch, Grant Marcy, A. C. Parham, Ezerford Pierce, J. Plank, W. P. P. Quinn, Alice Raymond, Mrs. Chas. A. Rich, S. L. Rich and wife, Mrs. D. H. Roberts and infant, A. L. Seavers, wife and child, E. A. Smith, G. W. Smith, wife and child, Rev. E. S. Timmer, J. H. Trueman, P. A. Voigt, Mrs. P. M. Wakefield, J. C. Walker and wife, Miss Walker, W. H. Wallace, J. Ward, Miss C. Wideman, Mrs. J. N. Wiley and child, Miss E. M. Wiley, Miss J. K. Wolpert, E. F. Wright, Miss M. Young, A. Zuckerman.

From Sydney, per stmr. Warrimoo, November 23.—Mrs. J. Wilson and child, Miss M. Llewellyn, Mrs. C. A. Lister, E. A. Linke.  
 Departed.  
 For Maui ports, per stmr. Claudine, November 21.—H. P. Baldwin, Father Albert, Father Maximilian, Father James, Miss Davis, M. Kane, S. Kalelopa, W. J. Cuelho, A. W. Hall and wife, Young Young, Y. Kimura, R. A. Drummond.

For Lahaina, Hilo and way ports, per stmr. Kinan, November 21.—Rev. C. H. Tompkins, Miss E. M. Lee, A. Forsythe, P. Schubmiller, A. Toogood, Mrs. M. Hoopi, J. N. Henry, J. E. Metcalf, G. N. Robertson, T. H. Gibson, H. B. Gehr, Miss Winter, C. F. Clement, M. P. Wharton, Father Oliver, Father Maximine, Mrs. P. Woods, J. M. Kanaka and wife.

For Mahawell, per stmr. Mikahala, November 21.—Mrs. E. H. Dasher, J. Bond, P. R. Keay, J. McLehlan, H. Morrison.

For Nawiliwili, per stmr. W. G. Hall, November 21.—A. Cropp, H. Hensberg, Dr. Derby, Mrs. J. T. Waterhouse, Mr. and Mrs. F. Waterhouse and child, Father Adelbert, Judge Hardy, G. H. Fairchild, Mrs. O. Schmidt and child, Rev. J. M. Lydgate, W. B. Townsend, J. Anderson, Mrs. K. Hamano, and 51 on deck.

For Hamakua and Hilo, per stmr. Maui, November 22.—J. M. Morner, J. Mohr, P. M. Wakefield and wife, G. J. Wilder, A. Lindsay, P. A. Fraser, J. H. McKenzie.

For Victoria, per Warrimoo, November 23.—J. W. Porters, A. W. Hawkins, H. A. Arnswald.

## TIDES, SUN AND MOON.

Nov.	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
High	5:30	6:15	7:00	7:45	8:30	9:15	10:00	10:45	11:30	12:15
Low	1:45	2:30	3:15	4:00	4:45	5:30	6:15	7:00	7:45	8:30

Last quarter of the moon on the 21st at 8:05 p. m.

The tides and moon phases are given in Standard time. The time of an and moon rising and setting being used for all ports in the group are in local time, to which the respective

Standard time whistle sounds 12:00 m. (midnight) Greenwich

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## WHARF AND WAVE.

The Mowara, from Victoria, is due tonight.

The ship Great Admiral sails for the Coast today.

The Farhan and Sydney sail in company for Manila at noon today.

The Kona-Kau steamer, Mauna Loa sails at 10 o'clock this morning.

The ship's officers are Captain C. H. Butler, First Officer La Irons, Second Officer Howden, Third Officer Brooks and Chief Engineer Brooks.

The Pathan sailed from San Francisco on the 14th inst., at the same time as the City of Sydney, but is a very slow boat. All told on board the transport are 654 men and 22 officers.

Down at the Waikiki end of Pacific Mall wharf the transport Pathan is calling for Manila, having arrived early yesterday morning with the rest of the Forty-sixth Infantry, the headquarters of which with the other companies are on the City of Sydney.

The officers of the regiment on board are: Major W. S. Miller, commanding; Captain McKenna, Lee (assistant surgeon); O'Connor, Reaney, McConnell, Harden and Conslay; Lieutenants Constable, Webb, Harrison, Batters, Lullens, Bacheider, Cavanaugh, Winn, Gruner, West, McElgin, Ross and Powers. Captain Ditchman of the Twenty-second Infantry is acting quartermaster.

## VESSELS IN PORT.

## ARMY AND NAVY.

U. S. A. T. Stam, Valentin, Manila, November 15.

Am. stmr. City of Sydney, Pillsbury, San Francisco, November 22.

Br. stmr. Lennox, Williamson, Portland, November 22.

Br. stmr. Pathan, Butler, San Francisco, November 22.

## MERCHANTMEN.

Br. bk. Dominion, Rensch, Newcastle Town, November 10.

Am. stmr. John A. Briggs, Balch, Sydney, October 25.

Br. bk. Woolahra, Williamson, Newcastle, October 27.

Am. stmr. Great Admiral, Sterling, Newcastle, October 28.

Br. S. P. Errol, Henderson, Newcastle, November 7.

Haw. sp. Hawaiian Isles, Rice, Newcastle, November 4.

Haw. bk. Mauna Ala, Smith, San Francisco, November 15.

Am. schr. Aloha, Fry, San Francisco, November 16.

Am. schr. G. W. Watson, Peterson, Tacoma, November 22.

Am. bk. Albert, Griffiths, San Francisco, November 22.

## STAMPS WANTED.

TO ANYONE WHO WILL MAIL me postage paid, 500 used Hawaiian stamps, no matter what denomination, in good condition, I will mail, postage paid, 5 nice photographs of California views, 5x8, mounted. These pictures represent scenes in the Sierra Nevada mountains, California, and will be a pleasure to anyone. Give correct address. Mail all stamps to

W. DENKER,  
 San Jose, Santa Clara Co., California.  
 2126-1m

## NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING been duly appointed Executor of the last will and testament of Elizabeth Gillilan, late of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons to present their claims against the estate of said Elizabeth Gillilan, deceased, duly authenticated, whether secured by mortgage or otherwise, to the undersigned at the office of Cecil Brown, Esq., on Merchant street, Honolulu, Oahu, within six months from the date hereof, or they will be forever barred, and all persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated, Honolulu, Nov. 21, 1899.  
 A. P. GILFILLAN,  
 Executor of the Last Will and Testament of Elizabeth Gillilan.  
 2127-HF

NOTICE OF POSTPONEMENT OF KIHU ASSESSMENT.

BY ORDER OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE Kihui Plantation Company, Limited, notice is hereby given that payment of the fifth assessment of \$3 a share, heretofore levied and made payable December 1st, is hereby postponed and made payable January 1, 1900, the money in the treasury being sufficient to meet expenses until the latter date.

J. P. COOKE,  
 Treasurer Kihui Plant. Co., Ltd.  
 Honolulu, November 21, 1899.  
 5397-2127-21

## NAHIKU ASSESSMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the second assessment, 5 per cent, or \$1.00 per share, on the assessable stock of the Nahiiku Sugar Company, will be due and payable at the office of Alexander Baldwin on Friday, December 1st, 1899.

By order of the Directors.  
 J. P. COOKE,  
 Treasurer Nahiiku Sugar Co.  
 Honolulu, Nov. 20th, 1899.  
 5397-2127-21

CHAS. BREWER & CO'S.  
 New York Line

Ship Luxon will sail from New York for Honolulu December 15, 1899.

For freight apply to  
 CHAS. BREWER & CO.,  
 37 Kilby street, Boston,  
 or CHAS. BREWER & CO. LTD.  
 Honolulu.

## BY AUTHORITY.

A. KU, Esq., has this day been appointed Commissioner of Pensions for the District of Koolau, Island of Oahu.

The Board now consists of HENRY C. ADAMS, Chairman; D. M. KAPALAU, A. KU.

ALEX. YOUNG,  
 Minister of the Interior.  
 Interior Office, Nov. 22, 1899.  
 2127-31

E. W. Estep, Esq., has this day been appointed a Notary Public for the Fourth Judicial Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands.

ALEX. YOUNG,  
 Minister of the Interior.  
 Interior Office, Nov. 14, 1899.  
 2125-31

NOTICE TO CORPORATIONS.

In conformity with Section 2024 of the Civil Code, all Corporations are hereby notified to make a full and accurate exhibit of the state of their affairs for the year ending December 31, 1899, such exhibit to be filed in the Interior Department on or before the first day of January, 1900.

Blanks for this purpose will be furnished upon application to the Interior Office.

Upon failure of any corporation to present the exhibit within the time required, the Minister of the Interior will, either himself or by one or more commissioners appointed by him, call for the production of the books and papers of the corporation and examine the officers touching its affairs under oath.

ALEX. YOUNG,  
 Minister of the Interior.  
 Interior Office, November 14th, 1899.  
 2124-141

NOTICE TO FRUIT IMPORTERS.

Owing to a pest discovered by the Government Entomologist, Prof. A. Koehle, called the Mediterranean fly and which is doing much damage to the fruits in the Australian colonies and South Sea Islands, notice is hereby given by the Board of Agriculture and Forestry that the importation of fruits from the Australian colonies and the South Sea Islands is strictly forbidden.

DAVID HAUGHS,  
 Secretary and Commissioner of Agriculture.  
 Honolulu, Nov. 4, 1899.  
 5382 2122-1m

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the shareholders of the Kipahulu Sugar Co., held this day at the office of H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd., the following officers were elected to serve during the ensuing year:

J. F. Hackfeld ..... President  
 J. C. Pfluger ..... Vice President  
 H. A. Lenzberg ..... Treasurer  
 W. Stark ..... Secretary  
 W. Pfothauer ..... Auditor

ED. SUHR,  
 Secretary.  
 Honolulu, Nov. 1, 1899. 2121

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

AT THE ADJOURNED ANNUAL meeting of the stockholders of the Koloa Sugar Company, held this day, the following officers were elected to serve during the ensuing year:

Paul Isenberg ..... President  
 A. W. C. Cropp ..... Vice President  
 J. F. Hackfeld ..... Treasurer  
 T. W. Hobron ..... Secretary  
 W. Pfothauer ..... Auditor

ED. SUHR,  
 Acting Secretary.  
 Honolulu, Nov. 1, 1899. 2122-4w

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the stockholders of the Kukuia Plantation Co., held this day, October 21, 1899, at the office of H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd., the following officers were elected to serve during the ensuing year:

M. Horner ..... President  
 A. Horner ..... Vice President  
 J. F. Hackfeld ..... Treasurer  
 Ed. Suhr ..... Secretary  
 Robt. Horner ..... Auditor

ED. SUHR,  
 Secretary.  
 Honolulu, Nov. 1, 1899. 2121-81

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the Estate of P. Kaiser, deceased, late of Waima, Kauai, are hereby requested to present the same without delay to the undersigned at his office at Honolulu.

J. F. HACKFELD,  
 Imp. German Consul,  
 Administrator.  
 Honolulu, Nov. 3, 1899. 2123-31P

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT Ah Hoy and Chew Kung Sun of Hong Kong, China, are admitted as partners in our firm, and that Wong Wa Foy and Wong Sang, both of Hong Kong, China, have withdrawn from our firm.

WING WO TAI & CO.,  
 For CHOK TONG and HONG CHIE.  
 Honolulu, Nov. 10, 1899. 2124-61

## IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIRST CIRCUIT, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Samuel M. Damon et al., trustees under the will of B. P. Bishop, deceased, vs. J. M. Dowsett, administrator of the estate of J. I. Dowsett, deceased, and sixteen others.

At Chambers.

The Republic of Hawaii to the Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands, or his Deputy, Greeting:

You are hereby commanded to summon J. M. Dowsett, administrator of the estate of J. I. Dowsett, deceased, Phoebe Makee Raymond, J. H. Raymond, Edward Dowsett, Mary Parish, Z. Parish, Alexander Dowsett, Annie Brenham, R. B. Brenham, Elizabeth J. Parker, David A. Dowsett, Rowena Dowsett, Samuel Dowsett, Marion C. Dowsett, Genevieve Dowsett, Madeline Dowsett and Annie Dowsett, defendants, to appear ten days after service hereof, if they reside on the island of Oahu, otherwise twenty days after service, before such Judge of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit as shall be sitting at Chambers in the courtroom at the Judiciary building, in Honolulu, Island of Oahu, to answer the annexed bill to foreclose mortgage and for a receiver, of Samuel M. Damon and four others, trustees under the will of Bernice P. Bishop, deceased, and have you then and there this writ with your return thereon.

WITNESS the First Judge of the Circuit Court of the First [Seal.] Circuit, at Honolulu, Oahu, this 13th day of June, 1899.

GEORGE LUCAS,  
 Clerk.

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original summons in said cause, and that said court ordered that service be made upon said non-resident defendants, Marion C. Dowsett, Genevieve Dowsett and R. B. Brenham, by publication of the same, and continuance of the hearing of said cause until the 30th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

Honolulu, October 24, 1899.  
 GEORGE LUCAS,  
 Clerk.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIRST CIRCUIT, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.—IN EQUITY.

Samuel M. Damon, Joseph O. Carter, William O. Smith, Charles M. Hyde and William F. Allen, trustees under the will of Bernice P. Bishop, deceased, Plaintiffs, vs. J. M. Dowsett, Administrator of the Estate of J. I. Dowsett, deceased, Phoebe Makee Raymond, J. H. Raymond, Edward Dowsett, J. H. Parish, Z. Parish, Alexander Dowsett, Annie Brenham, R. B. Brenham, Elizabeth J. Parker, David